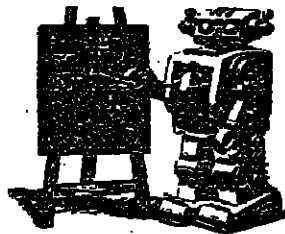


THE TIMES  
Monday

Stop

In the 1960s robots seemed about to walk all over the industrial world. Our series shows how the march of the machines may have been halted.



Go

The nationalized industry chief who tried "to reconcile efficiency with happiness". Sir Peter Parker bowing out after seven years in charge of British Rail.

Cats

You and your cat: Modern Times looks at a great British love affair.

Bats

John Woodcock on the highlight of the one-day county cricket season, Kent v Somerset in the NatWest Trophy final.

## France may host talks on Lebanon

France may be ready to host Lebanese peace talks on board an aircraft carrier sailing to the region. President Mitterrand is considering the formation of a new Cabinet to prevent further sectarian fighting. **Page 4**

## Labour paper move blocked

TUC moves to set up a popular newspaper sympathetic to the Labour movement, seem doomed to fail at next week's congress. Members of the General Council have agreed to block a proposal to ask unions to provide £6.7m for a launch fund. **TUC report, page 2**

## Sweet rivalry

The Government's imminent approval of two new artificial substitutes for sugar is expected to produce unprecedented competition and health risks. **Page 3**

## Jesuits rebuked

The Pope told Jesuits to conduct themselves in a manner worthy of their vocation. He was addressing a general congregation which will elect the Order's superior. **Page 5**

## Spy chief ousted

Admiral Glimmer Schmeckling, the head of West German counter-intelligence, has been dismissed after admitting a "relationship" with a woman member of the army.

## Tax blow

One sixth of those who pay income tax through the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system receive additional demands from the Inland Revenue. **Page 12**

## Police doubts

Computers do not provide an easy way of solving crime and can sometimes be a hindrance, the Association of Chief Police Officers has been told. **Page 2**

## Stubble trouble

An MP has called for an end to stubble and straw burning after strong winds caused a "black storm" over Kent. **Page 8**

## Three drown

One yachtsman died and another was rescued from mountainous seas off the Cornish coast. Two people were swept out to sea in a co. **Clare**

## Crossword final

Twenty addicts gather in London tomorrow for the national final of The Times Collins Dictionary crossword championship. **Page 3**

## Four in five

Malcolm Marshall took four wickets in five balls, including a hat-trick, for Hampshire against Somerset, Essex and Middlesex, the leading contenders for the county championship, were both frustrated by rain. **Page 17**

## Leader page 7

Letters: On benefits, from Mr L. Browne, and Mr Chris Pond; exports, from Mr D. N. Royce; Sutton Hoo, from Dr W. J. Blair. Leading articles: Lost Korean airliner; economic indicators. Features, page 6

Tenant farmers, a vanishing species; an evangelical assault on London; stylish survivors from a graceful era. **Obituary, page 8**

Senator Henry Jackson; Mr Anthony Wigan

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## US accuses Russia of terrorism and lies

# A spy plane, says Moscow

● The Kremlin claimed last night that the South Korean civilian aircraft which disappeared near Sakhalin island early on Thursday was being used as a spy plane. ● It admitted that Soviet fighters had fired "warning shots with tracer shells along the route of the plane" but avoided saying whether the aircraft was hit. ● President Reagan cut short his holiday and on television accused Moscow of a "terrorist act" and of lying about the circumstances of the disaster. ● Sir Geoffrey Howe summoned Mr

Victor Popov, the Soviet Ambassador in London, to the Foreign Office to hear Britain's "strong condemnation" of the Soviet action. ● He said: "We are demanding an explanation, demanding an apology, demanding compensation, demanding punishment of those responsible for the decision to shoot down the plane. ● As world anger mounted, the Pope expressed his shock; and many nations joined in the demand for the United Nations Security Council to meet. **Page 4**

## Loss of human life admitted by Tass

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union yesterday said the South Korean airliner which disappeared near Sakhalin island early on Thursday morning was being used as a spy plane and was not an ordinary aircraft. A Tass statement admitted there had been "loss of human life" and said the deaths were due to "criminal disregard" on the part of those who had used a passenger jet for intelligence gathering. The statement admitted for the first time that Soviet fighters had fired warning shots "with tracer shells along the route of the plane", but did not say whether the aircraft had been hit.

The statement, issued just as an emergency session of the UN Security Council was about to start, said that soon after the warning shots had been fired the "intruder plane" had left Soviet airspace and continued flying towards the Sea of Japan.

It had remained "within the observation range of radio location means, for about 10 minutes, after which it could be observed no more."

Explosions said the statement amounted to an admission that the airliner had crashed or exploded after being intercepted and fired on by Soviet fighters.

But it was an attempt to turn the tables by blaming the tragedy on the US on the grounds that the South Korean jumbo jet had strayed accidentally into Soviet airspace, but was gathering intelligence in a highly-sensitive military area.

The Tass statement said an

"unidentified plane" had "rudely violated" Soviet state borders and penetrated deep into Soviet airspace. The aircraft had flown 400 kilometres (310 miles) over Soviet territory and spent more than two hours above the Kamchatka peninsula, the Sea of Okhotsk and Sakhalin island.

The statement repeated charges made by Tass on Thursday - the first Soviet comment for 18 hours - that the Korean jet had been flying without navigation lights and did not react to radio contact.

Tass said that it was "natural" for Soviet air defences to scramble fighters to intercept the aircraft and try to direct it to the nearest Soviet airfield. A Soviet

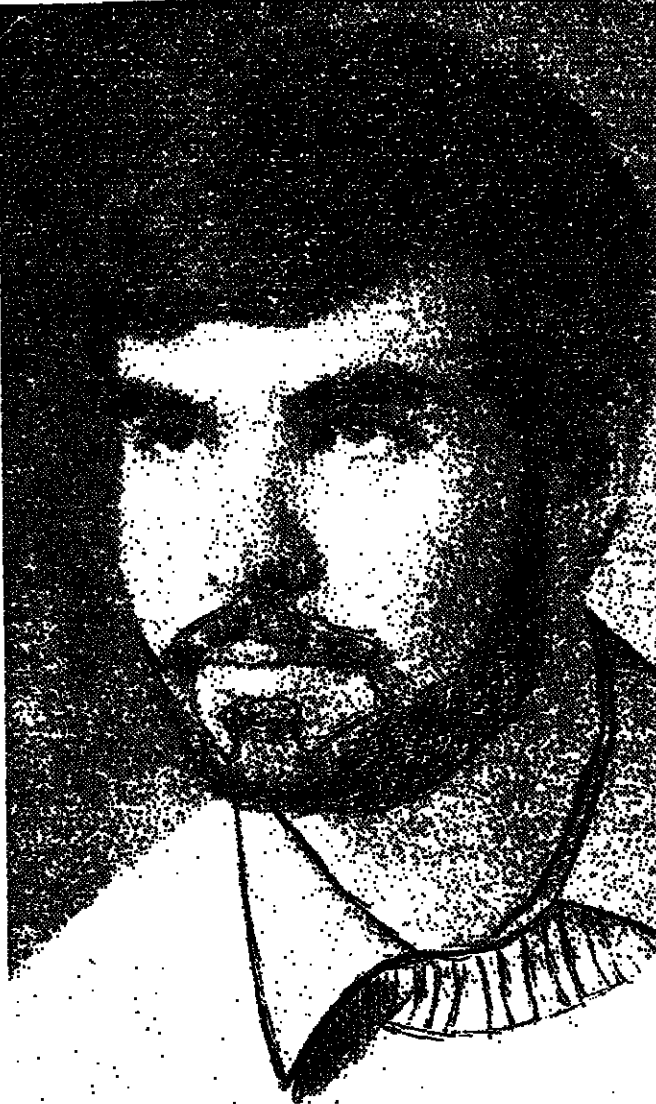
end this gross violation of the airspace of the Soviet Union and get the plane back to an international flight route?"

The American authorities had resorted to "dirty insinuations" about the Soviet Union's role in the incident, Tass said and asked why they had not tried to establish contact with Moscow "even though there was ample time for this".

American officials had earlier pointed out that the Russians had made no attempt to avert the tragedy by clearing up the matter with Washington or Tokyo during the two and a half hours that the jumbo was being shadowed and tracked by Soviet radar and fighters.

The Tass statement said "There is reason to believe that those who organized this provocation deliberately desired a further aggravation of the international situation by striving to smear the Soviet Union..."

Continued on back page, col 8



British victim: Mr Ian Powrie (above), aged 24, was the British killed in the Korean airline disaster. He was on his way to South Korea to take up a senior appointment with the American engineering firm he had worked for in New Jersey for the past year. Friends, relatives and colleagues have paid tribute to him as an athlete, an artist and as a talented civil engineer with a brilliant future.

Mr Powrie studied at Gresham School and then went on to gain a double first in civil engineering at Cambridge University. He used to spend his holidays helping to build roads in Africa.

At Cambridge Mr Powrie rowed for Selwyn College and was a painter of note. He studied at Berkeley University in California before going to New Jersey.

His father, Mr David Powrie, who works for the World Bank in Washington, said he was devastated by his son's death. Recalling a recent weekend visit by his son, he said "we will now just have to live with his memory".

Dundee-born Miss Mary Jane Hendrie, aged 25, who emigrated to Canada 16 years ago, was also among the passengers. She was travelling to Japan to take up a job on the stock market.

## Canada and Japan back UN move

From Zoriana Fysarivsky, New York

Japan and Canada yesterday joined the United States in requesting an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council.

Canada said the destruction of an unarmed civil aircraft and the killing of innocent passengers, including a number of Canadians, was a flagrant violation of international civil aviation and international law.

By bringing the issue before the council the United States means to reinforce the Soviet Union's disgrace in the international community and question whether Moscow can be trusted.

But the Reagan Administration is expected to find it difficult to win enough support for a formal condemnation of the apparent Soviet action as long as there is less than conclusive evidence that the highest levels of the Soviet command structure ordered the destruction of the aircraft.

Nevertheless, most diplomats here feel the damage has been done, particularly after the unsatisfactory explanation.

Questions are also being raised as to how well the Soviet armed forces are controlled.

Any resolution condemning the Soviets is guaranteed to produce a veto from them.

## Angry Reagan sends Awacs and F15s to search area

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

In his toughest anti-Soviet remarks since coming to office, President Reagan yesterday said the Soviet Union was "deliberately lying about the lives of innocent human beings".

"What can be said about Soviet credibility when they so flagrantly lie about such a heinous act? What can be the scope of legitimate mutual discourse with a state whose values permit such atrocities? And what are we to make of a regime which establishes one set of standards for itself and another for the rest of humankind?"

The President was speaking as pressure was mounting among Congressmen for the US to take retaliatory action against the Soviet Union. A congressman, Mr Lawrence McDonald (Democrat, Georgia) chairman of the right-wing John Birch Society, was among at least 51 Americans who were killed in the disaster.

The US has already called for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider the incident, which has driven Soviet-American relations to their lowest level since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

Referring to the UN meeting, the President said the Soviet action "should not be compounded through silence or legal distortion of the evidence now at hand".

So far the US has not revealed what, if any, steps it intends to take in response to the disaster. Officials said they were still awaiting a full explanation of the incident from Moscow.

A brief account of the incident which was sent by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, on Thursday afternoon has been rejected as being completely inadequate by the State Department.

President Reagan was due to hold a crisis meeting with members of his National Security Council as soon as he got back to Washington. Although the airline disaster was the main subject to be discussed, aides said the meeting would also review the situation in Lebanon.

● TOKYO: Oil specimens retrieved from a 100-yard-long oil slick found on Friday 33 miles north of Moneron island are being tested by Japan's Maritime Safety Agency to determine if the fuel came from the Korean airliner, Japanese officials said.

Mr Kozo Sakamoto, an official at the agency's office at Otaru, on Hokkaido, said results from the oil test would be completed today.

Ten patrol boats were continuing the search for wreckage outside Soviet territorial waters, he said.

A US Air Force spokesman said a Hercules C130 joined the search with the Awacs aircraft.

## Howe puts forward 5 demands

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, summoned Mr Victor Popov, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, to the Foreign Office yesterday to hear Britain's "strong condemnation" of the Soviet action.

Their half-hour together resembled other confrontations throughout Western capitals as Russian representatives were made conscious of the international sense of outrage.

Sir Geoffrey said later on BBC Radio: "We are demanding an explanation, demanding compensation for what has happened, demanding punishment of those responsible for the decision to shoot the airliner down and demanding measures to prevent such things ever happening again."

Mr Popov had been unwilling to add to the "inadequate" statement earlier made by Tass, but undertook to make the British views known to his Government.

He was certainly left in no doubt as to what these views were as the Foreign Office issued an official statement claiming "no possible justification" for the tragedy in which 269 died, including one Briton and 11 Hongkong residents.

Continued on back page, col 7

## Surprise jobless fall a boost for Government

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The Government's economic policies received a welcome and unexpected boost yesterday with news that the underlying total of the unemployed in the United Kingdom fell last month for the first time in almost four years.

After adjusting for seasonal factors the number of adults out of work - the best guide to underlying trends - fell by 6,700 in August to 2,941,500, or one in eight of the labour force. The figures allow for the impact of schemes that have taken several thousand older men out of the official count.

The unadjusted unemployment total, including school-leavers also fell by nearly 10,000 last month to 3,221,783 from 3,231,720 in July, the first August drop since 1979.

The latest figures are especially cheering for ministers because they come after a string of gloomy statistics over the past month on economic growth, industrial production, and investment. These have led many outside analysts to suggest that the recovery is running out of steam.

The Government was reluctant, however, to appear euphoric yesterday. Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said the figures confirmed that the trend of rising unemployment was moderating markedly, but cautioned against interpreting one month's figures as signalling a sharp change in the long-term trend.

"It would be over-optimistic to claim that we have yet finally turned the corner from rising to falling unemployment," he said.

Nevertheless, Whitehall officials are quietly confident that the unemployment picture is improving significantly. Over the past six months unemployment had risen

by 17,000 a month, compared with 28,000 a month in the previous six months.

Notified vacancies have risen sharply, too. As 162,000 last month, seasonally adjusted, they are more than 40 per cent up on a year earlier and at their highest level since the spring of 1980. The number of unfilled jobs is generally believed to be about three times higher.

The outlook for unemployment is clouded by uncertainty over the prospects for growth. The Government is hoping that if the economy grows, as predicted, by about 2½ per cent over the next year unemployment will stabilize near today's levels.

But if recovery peters out, as predicted by several influential outside forecasters, including the National Institute for Economic and Social Research, yesterday's figures may mark only a hiccup in the relentless upward climb in joblessness.

The national institute predicted last week that adult unemployment would rise steadily to 3.2 million by the end of next year, and some City analysts are more gloomy still.

Confirmation of the fragile and patchy nature of the recovery came yesterday with official figures showing that housing starts in the latest three months down by 13 per cent on the previous three months, allowing for seasonal factors, although they were 12 per cent up on the corresponding period last year.

The drop between May and July was almost entirely the result of a sharp fall in public housing starts.

Unemployment in the United States was unchanged last month at 4.5 per cent of the workforce, with 10.7 million out of work.

## BA Boeing decision disappoints Airbus

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

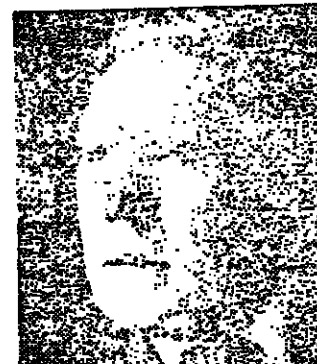
British Airways confirmed yesterday that it would not order the new 150-seat European Airbus A320 for the present, but may do so in five years' time.

The BA board decided to lease a fleet of Boeing 737s with finance from a consortium of banks to provide short-term replacements for its fleet of Trident 3s on domestic shuttle and European routes which will contravene new noise regulations in 1986.

Some 14 Boeing's will be leased, at first with options for a further 17 later on fixed rentals renewable annually. A consortium of British, European, and United States banks led by the Chemical Bank is providing the finance.

The decision comes as a disappointment, though hardly a surprise, to Airbus Industries, of which British Aerospace is a 20 per cent partner, which badly needs firm orders to get the A320 off the drawing board and into the factory.

It could not be in service before 1988, anyway, and Lord King, the chairman of BA, has made clear that if it fulfils



Lord King: Keeping his options open

expectations then BA will be interested, particularly if it has Rolls Royce engines.

The two other contenders for BA's eventual £400m order are Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, both of whom, like Airbus, offered attractive leasing deals for the interim. By going for bank finance, BA has kept them all at arm's length and its options open.

## Coalition parties pledge support for Shamir

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Only hours after being elected to succeed Mr Menachem Begin as leader of the Herut Party Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the foreign Minister, yesterday made rapid progress in his efforts to hold together the existing Likud coalition and become Israel's seventh prime minister.

Showing a new public confidence after his victory over Mr David Levy, the younger challenger, Mr Shamir, who is 67, had by last night secured a written undertaking from the present coalition members which would give his new government a working majority.

Although the undertaking is not binding it was considered to be sufficient basis to thwart efforts by the main opposition Labour Party to form a left-wing coalition. Mr Shamir predicted that within a week he would be able to put his Cabinet before the Knesset for a vote of confidence.

Mr Shamir hinted strongly that a new general election would have to be held before the scheduled date in 1985. Next spring is a time frequently mentioned.

Immediately on securing his new post just before 2am yesterday Mr Shamir pledged to maintain the policy of expanding Jewish settlements in the West Bank. He also pledged members of the Herut central committee by announcing his willingness to hand the leadership back to Mr Begin at any time that he wanted it.

There was speculation that the appointment of a Shamir Government would see a return to the political limelight of Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister who was discredited by the Kahan Commission report on the Beirut massacre. He played a key role in securing Mr Shamir's victory.

Against the frenzied political atmosphere caused by the coalition-building, the Israeli Army was once again finalizing plans for the partial withdrawal from Lebanon which could spark a new wave of violence in the Chouf mountains overlooking Beirut. The pullback is expected to begin within the next 72 hours.

Man in the news, page 5

## Top job for lifelong railman

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday appointed Mr Bob Reid, the present chief executive of British Rail, as chairman in succession of Sir Peter Parker. He also announced that Sir Richard Cave, of Thorn EMI, would be his deputy.

It had been widely expected that the appointment would be the other way round, but Sir Richard apparently felt that the chairman's job should be full-time and he was not prepared to accept it on that basis.

Mr Reid was telephoned on Thursday night by Mr King and told of his appointment. He is at present on holiday climbing in the southern Swiss Alps.

Mr Reid, who is aged 62, is a life-long railway man, shy but tough, whose appointment will be greatly welcomed in the rail industry. He is the first man with a railway background to hold the job since Sir Henry Johnson and Sir Stanley Raymond in the 1960s.

## Man of steel behind Parker

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

His salary will be £63,000 a year, the same as Sir Peter Parker was paid. His present salary is £38,000. Sir Richard's salary will be based on a full-time wage of £50,000.

Although British Rail has fought off the threat of an outside "hit-man", Mr Reid should not be seen as a soft option.

He was the driving force behind Sir Peter Parker during last year's confrontation with the rail unions and he masterminded the new sector management structure which gives British Rail's various trading operations autonomy and direct responsibility.

The appointment came only a week before Sir Peter leaves on Friday after having been chairman for seven years.

Sir Richard Cave, aged 63, is a big man in personality and physique who besides sharing the chairmanship of Thorn EMI (he moves to a non-executive post on joining British Rail) is also chairman of the Industrial Society, a director of Thames Television and Tate and Lyle.

Mr Reid's appointment is until January 1987, when he will be 65; Sir Richard's to October, 1986.

Mr Raymond Buckton, general secretary of Aslef, the train drivers' union, said: "I am surprised that they have chosen a man like Bob Reid who did everything in his power in 1982 to smash down industrial relations within our industry" (the Press Association reports).

Mr Reid: Appointment was a surprise

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Entente cordiale

CHANEL  
FOR GENTLEMEN







## New chemical sweeteners set to challenge sugar and saccharin monopolies

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

An unprecedented commercial battle for the sweet teeth of Britain's consumers will start after next week's government approval of new substitutes for sugar. It is likely to be a dirty fight with allegations about the health risks of the rival products.

Two entirely different chemical products, both nearly 200 times sweeter than sugar, will break the monopoly that saccharin has held in the artificial sweetener market since cyclamate was banned 14 years ago.

The new sugar substitutes will also challenge the sales of natural sugar, appealing to people who want to cut calories but cannot stand the bitter after-taste of saccharin. Both products will be sold as a table-top sweetener in tiny tablets and as an additive to manufactured food and drink.

Neither Hoechst, the German manufacturer of aspartame, K, to be marketed as Sunett, or Searle, the American maker of aspartame, will disclose details of the marketing strategy before the sales launch on Tuesday.

However, Searle seems almost certain to win the first round: it has already introduced aspartame in 22 other countries and large

## Tobacco survey sides with smokers

By David Nicholson-Lord

People should be free to choose whether to smoke, according to a survey commissioned by the Tobacco Advisory Council and published yesterday.

Although 95 per cent of those questioned opted for this freedom, 97 per cent thought smoking should be banned in food shops.

Of the 1,869 people interviewed in the NOP Market Research Survey, 61 per cent were non-smokers. A total of 849 were men and 1,020 women.

One statistic diverging from the general unanimity of the findings was that only 70 per cent of non-smokers said that, in general, they did not object to people smoking.

The Tobacco Advisory Council, which is financed by the tobacco industry, said that the survey showed an "absolutely staggering" amount of tolerance towards smokers, but Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) condemned the survey as a collection of "useless information".

Dr Keith Ball, vice-president ASH said the questions posed were uncontroverted and avoided the real difficulties non-smokers encountered when they wanted to breathe clean air.

But the Tobacco Advisory Council yesterday rejected any suggestion that the survey was a whitewash or propaganda exercise or that the questions were couched at such a level of generality as to call into question the public response.

Mr Anthony St Anghy, the council's public affairs manager, said yesterday: "We wanted to concentrate on the three main items of freedom, tolerance and courtesy. We wanted to keep it short and simple."

More questions in greater detail would have cluttered the response, he said. "Non-smokers have always got one particular incident when somebody did something horrid to them last week, last month or last year."

Mr Martin Mollatholm, chairman of the council's public relations committee, said the facts revealed by the survey stood by themselves.



## Crossword addicts prepare to do battle

By Michael Horne

Twenty addicts who probably find it easier to remember that Albert Bongo is the President of Gabon than the date of their wedding anniversary, gather tomorrow for the national final of the (1 across) Meet This/2 down) Editions I call scoria' crossword championships.

Collins Dictionaries and The Times have revived the championship, first started in 1970, after a year of enforced idleness last year when there was no sponsor.

The winner of this year's final will receive the Collins Trophy, a fine crystal sculpture designed and engraved by Alison Kinnaird, and a £500 Harrods gift voucher.

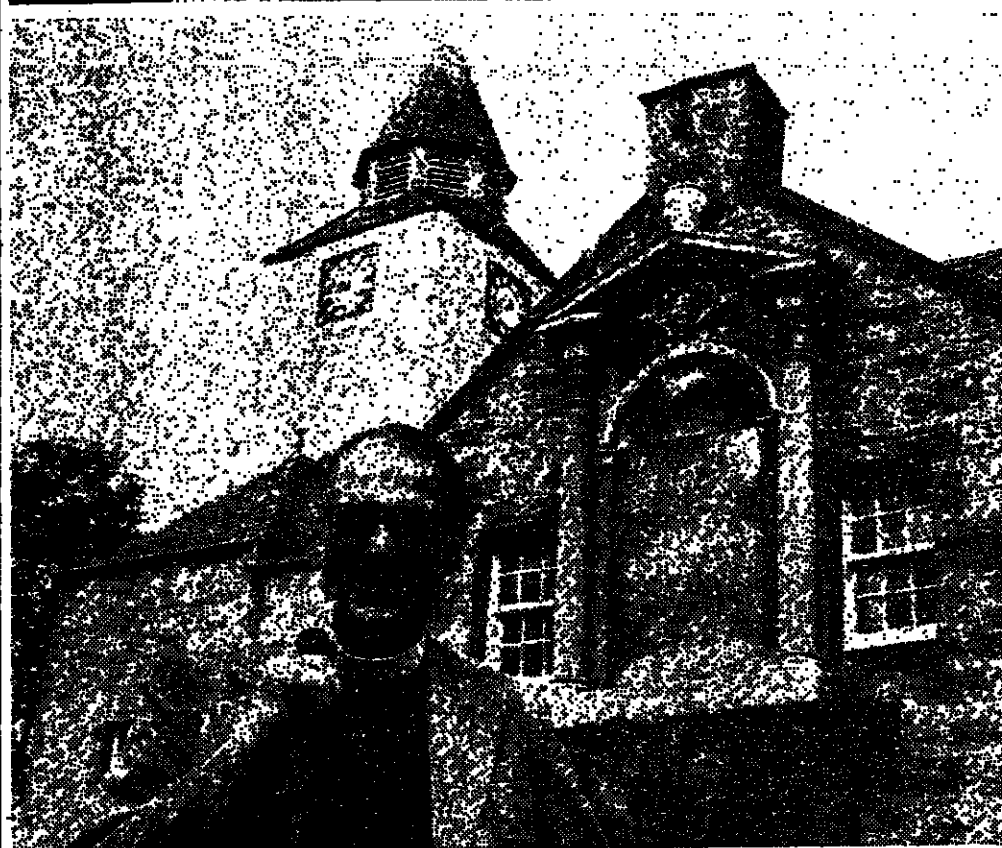
The clear favourite is Dr John Sykes, six times a former champion. That does not entirely please Collins. Dr Sykes, aged 54, an astrophysicist turned lexicographer, is an eminent employee of the Oxford University Press.

Still, there's many a slip twixt cup and lip, as the great man himself likes to point out, especially in a competition with 19 other finalists whose average time taken to solve The Times crossword is 10 minutes.

Finalists will have to solve four crosswords from The Times in 30 minutes each and there will be a bonus point a minute of time saved. The programme begins at 1.30 pm at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, west London, with the audience invited to solve the puzzles simultaneously.

Mr Tony Sever (top left), a computer systems consultant, is the defending 1981 champion. Mr Sever, aged 39, from west London, said: "I am not at all hopeful because John Sykes is competing, which he wasn't when I won."

The Rev Colin Morton, aged 50, minister of Prestonsgrange Church, Prestonsgrange, Lothian (bottom left), four times a finalist, is a fancied outsider. More astute than his sermons, The Times crossword is a daily delight for it is always capable of solution unlike many of today's problems.



## Europe spends more on videos

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

European spending on audio and video products last year for the first time almost equalled the combined sales in the United States and Japan, according to a survey on the industry.

It also found that sales of colour television sets and video tape recorders in Britain are increasing and by the end of this year about 27 per cent of British homes will have a video machine.

The survey, conducted by Mackintosh International, an electronics consultancy, says: "Trade shipments of video cassette recorders (VCR) in Europe reached 5.2 million units in 1982, up 42 per cent from the previous year, but the bulk of this growth was lodged in the UK which accounted for an astonishing 47 per cent of total European demand."

It predicts that the combined European VCR and colour television sales will be worth more than \$28,000m (£18,000m) a year by 1986. Last year 12.6 million colour television sets, 20 per cent of them portables, were sold in Europe.

Shipments to Britain were about three million, which combined with France and West Germany accounted for more than 60 per cent of the European sales.

Mackintosh indicates that for the first time "retail spending on audio and video products in Europe virtually equalled the combined totals in the United States (\$14,000m) and Japan (\$12,000m) in 1982."

● The BBC next Thursday will launch the titles that it is to make available on video cassette. They are expected to be widely available in retail outlets.

## £2.5m aid plan for Dragon computers

By Derek Pais

The City put together a £2.5m yesterday to try to save Dragon Data, a South Wales company that has been reeling since one of the most successful in the home computer market.

Dragon's "short-term cash shortage" was disclosed three days after Grundy Business Systems, makers of the NewBrain said it was to go into liquidation.

The Dragon and Grundy reversals have increased fears that the home computer industry is heading for a crisis, with disappointing sales and squeezed profit margins.

Retail prices of most home computers have been cut heavily as retailers have struggled to attract sales in a dull selling period.

The United States computer industry, where price cutting has led to some heavy losses, hints the British market - and many people in the industry believe that the British computer market will be in trouble.

Dragon's difficulties emerged when the Mettoy toy group, owner of about 15 per cent of the computer company's shares, said that Dragon had suffered a setback that could have "a serious effect" on Mettoy.

Mettoy's shares fell from 17p to 20p before rallying to 30p.

Mettoy has lost more than £2m in the past three years and it was hoped in the City that Dragon could give the company a chance to move out of loss.

Dragon said yesterday: "Sales of Dragon 32 computers have during the summer months been less than forecast and at the same time the company has been gearing up production to meet pre-Christmas demand. This inevitably has put strains on Dragon Data's immediate cash and borrowing facilities."

Shareholders with a 90 per cent stake in Dragon are thought to have agreed to the rescue plan which may involve them in guaranteeing bank support.

## Coffee sales close gap on tea

Record amounts of coffee are being consumed in Britain and the gap between the number of cups of tea and coffee drunk each year has reduced to less than two-to-one in favour of tea, according to a national drinks survey.

The survey, commissioned by The Nestlé Company, found that coffee sales totalled \$410m a year, which is fractionally ahead of tea.

Nearly 100 million cups of coffee are consumed every day with most being instant coffee, although the use of ground coffee is increasing.

About 80 per cent is being drunk black or with just "a dash" of milk, and 50 per cent is drunk without sugar.

## Boy charged after crash

A boy, aged 13, has been charged with burglary and with taking a vehicle without consent after an "accident" between a Bentley and a Datsun at Iwer, Buckinghamshire, the police said yesterday. A woman, aged 36, is in custody and may also be charged.

Mr Peter Keeble, of Slough, the driver of the Datsun, was seriously hurt and is in intensive care in the Middlesex Hospital. Another child, aged 13, who was in the Bentley, was slightly hurt and taken to hospital.

## Weather stops microlight race

The first stage of a race by 82 microlight aircraft from Biggin Hill, Kent, to Paris was cancelled yesterday after gusting winds reached 30 knots. The maximum permitted by safety regulations is 25 knots.

Pilots from six countries, aged between 16 and 73, were to have taken part. The aircraft were taken later by road and ferry to Le Touquet, where the race will be started today.

## Attack charge

Joseph Stevens, aged 30, unemployed, from Old Trafford, Manchester, was remanded in custody yesterday by Staveley magistrates, charged with maliciously wounding two elderly men with an axe in a city street on Thursday.

## Youth charged

A youth aged 16 was charged with murder yesterday after the discovery of the body of Mrs Maud Biny, a widow aged 75, in her bungalow in an old people's development at Exmouth, Devon.



Gallant diver Petty Officer Michael Harrison, who earlier this week was awarded the Queen's gallantry medal for his part in "possibly the most dangerous task ever undertaken by a Royal Navy diving team" wearing his "hot water" suit at his base in Portsmouth, Cornwall.

## Gypsy jailed for 'holy water cure'

Madame Rose, the gypsy fortune teller who said she could banish the evil spirits that caused a man's impotence by washing £400 in holy water, was jailed for two years by Southwark Crown Court yesterday.

She had told two clients that money would be returned after cleansing, Mr Fergus Mitchell, for the prosecution, said.

But when they went to collect their money Mrs Rose Stevenson, aged 41, of Lordship Road, Hackney, east London, disappeared with it, Mr Mitchell said.

Mr Adeyi, Adeleke, aged 38, of York Road, Battersea, south London, told the jury that he went to see Madame Rose in December 1977, to cure his "bad dreams and body problems."

"She took the money, £400, and placed it in a cross on the ground and put a fresh egg on top of it. She told me to rub it all over my body, then she broke the egg on the money and black hairs came out of the egg - these were the evil spirits."

"She said I could not take the money because the evil spirits would return if I did."

Mrs Cynthia Alexander, aged 52, of Stophendale Road, Fulham, West London, was told that her "man problems" would be solved by wrapping "£500 around a coffee jar, filling it with water, and leaving it under her bed for three days."

Stevenson, who denied two charges of obtaining money by deception, said she had taken the money because both Mr Adeleke and Mrs Alexander often came to her for advice without paying.

Mr Recorder Denay, QC, told her: "There are few more despicable offences than working on the hopes and fears of people who are vulnerable, sick, or troubled and need help. I have tried to remain unaffected by some of the nauseating blarney that has affected your evidence."

Stevenson was also ordered to pay £900 compensation.

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# The end of flight 007: Explanation demanded as international anger grows

## Pope shocked and the world outraged

Expressing International Reaction to the Korean jet disaster, the Pope yesterday sent a message of shock and "heartfelt condolences" to Koreans and the Archbishop of Seoul, Mgr Stephen Kim.

The telegram, in English, said: "Shocked by Thursday's tragedy involving a Korean commercial airplane, I send my heartfelt condolences to you and the Korean people at this time of intense sorrow."

I specially unite myself to the families and friends of the deceased and I ask Almighty God to strengthen and sustain them in their great loss.

Horror over the incident was reflected in government statements around the world.

● **SOUTH KOREA:** Seoul called on Moscow publicly to apologize and punish those responsible. Mr Lee Bum-Suk, the Foreign Minister, also announced that his country had cancelled plans to attend a UNESCO meeting in Moscow next week as a protest over the incident.

He said that the "inhuman and barbaric act" of the Soviet Union must be condemned. "We further strongly demand a formal apology complete and adequate punishment for the perpetrators of this unlawful act."

● **FRANCE:** A government spokesman expressed outrage and added: "Apart from the question of lack of safety for civil air transport there are also the principles which govern international relations and respect for human life."

● **CHINA:** The Foreign Ministry expressed China's "indignation and regrets."

● **AUSTRALIA:** Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, said that he was "absolutely appalled" by the incident which he called barbaric.

● **JAPAN:** The Foreign Ministry demanded that the Soviet Union immediately begin rescue operations and keep Japan and other nations informed of them.

● **NORWAY:** Mr Kaare Willoch, the Prime Minister, said an "uncomprehensible tragedy" had taken place.

● **WEST GERMANY:** The attack was an "inconceivable act of unsurpassed brutality," the Government said.

● **BELGIUM:** "The Belgian Government does not understand to which security interests the Soviet Union can give so much importance to justify the cold-blooded sacrifice of 269 human lives to defend them."

● **NEW ZEALAND:** The Government condemned the action as a "cold-blooded and barbaric act of international lawlessness."

● **CANADA:** Mr Jean-Luc Pepin, the Minister of State for External Relations, expressed "disagreement, concern and even anger," but added: "We have to be temperate to a certain extent."

● **PORTUGAL:** Senator Mario Soares, the Prime Minister, said his Government was deeply shocked.

● **STOCKHOLM:** Mr Olof Palme, Sweden's Prime Minister, condemned the incident, but said later in an interview that it did not lessen his commitment to narrowing the gap between East and West. Leading article, page 7

## Russians warned pilot of 'right to shoot'

The pilot of the Korean Airlines plane was, in fact, served with a notice by the Soviet authorities before he took off on Wednesday's doomed flight. He was told that he was to fly over the Sakhalin Island, part of the Soviet Far Eastern air defence network, falls exactly into the final category.

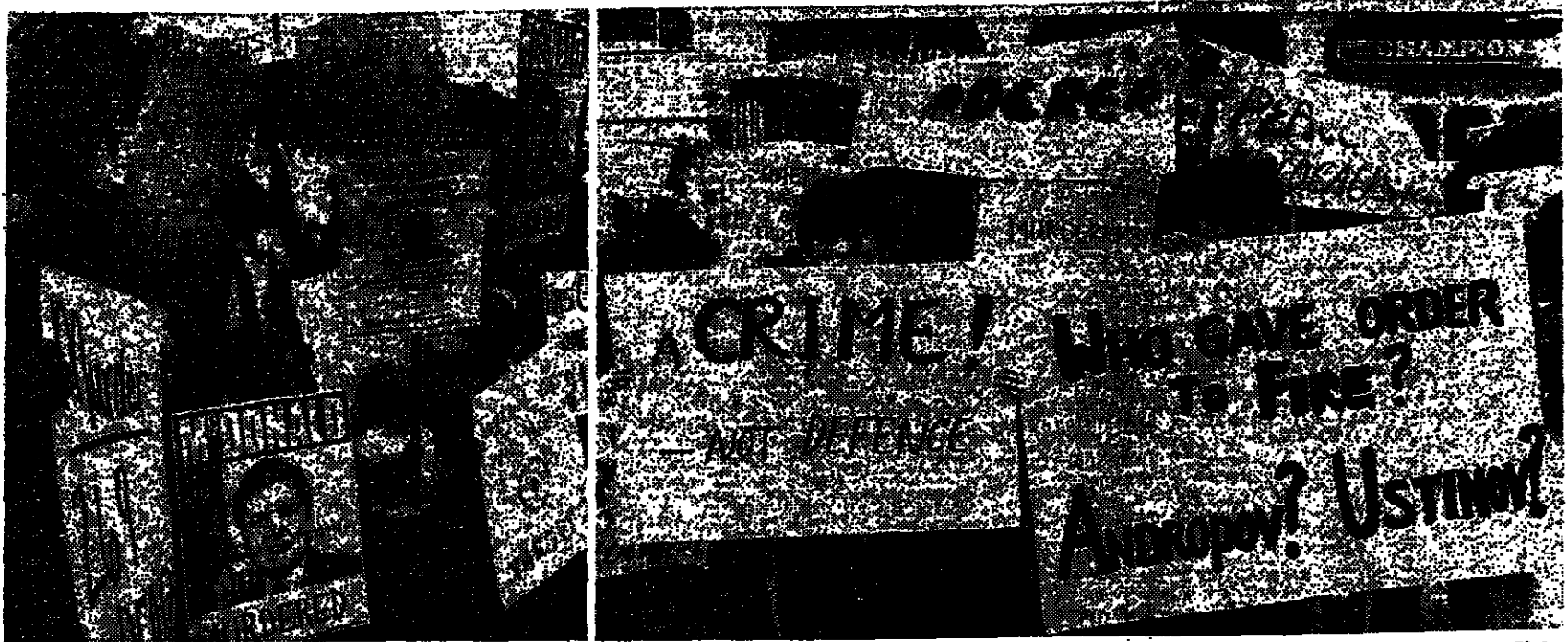
"We have investigated the Notam issued in this case," Iata added. "To paraphrase it almost exactly, it specifies that the Soviet Union reserves the right to use any means to preserve the integrity of the area."

This almost certainly means, that the Russians were perfectly within their legal rights to shoot down the Boeing 747.

"You can never say that anyone is entitled to kill another 269 human beings," said Iata. "But the Soviet Union has followed the standard recognised procedure and, leaving aside the humanitarian and moral case, they have a pretty sound case in law."

The only three other cases in the past 15 years in which military aircraft have shot down civilian airliners also included a Korean flight that went into Soviet airspace. It involved a Boeing 707 in the northern polar region. Two people were killed by rockets in that incident.

The others were in the Middle East, when the Israelis shot down a Libyan jet in 1973, and when an Arab fighter brought down an El Al plane about three years afterwards.



Transatlantic protests: The same theme of anger voiced in Washington, left, and outside the Soviet Embassy in London (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

## Americans clamour for retaliation

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The apparent shooting down of the Korean airliner by a Soviet fighter has produced a chorus of condemnation by American political leaders and a clamour for retaliatory action against the Soviet Union.

Describing the incident as barbarous, despicable and cold blooded murder, Congressmen have urged the Reagan Administration to take punitive measures against Moscow.

The most far-reaching demands have come from a coalition of conservative Congressmen who, angered by the loss of one of their leaders, Representative Lawrence McDonald, chairman of the John Birch Society, see the tragedy as an opportunity to press the Administration into reducing US-Soviet ties to the bare minimum.

They have called for the cancelling of the recently concluded long-term grain deal with the Soviet Union and the sale of American pipe-laying equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline; the suspension of the two rounds of Geneva arms talks; the termination of most trade, communications and cultural links; expulsion of Soviet diplomats and the recall of the US ambassador from Moscow.

Even moderate members of Congress, such as Senator Edward Kennedy, have called on Western nations to show their displeasure by suspending all commercial flights to the Soviet Union.

Behind this clamour, however, some powerful voices have been heard urging a calmer approach. Senator Howard Baker, the Senate Majority Leader, emphasized that, despite the "reprehensible" incident, the US "still has an obligation to continue the dialogue with the Soviet Union in the quest for peace."

Mr James Wright, Majority Leader in the House, added: "We need to approach this with clear eyes and cool heads and know exactly what happened before we respond."

There are important questions which still have to be answered before the Reagan Administration can decide how tough a response it should make. For example: how and when did the Korean aircraft stray so far into Soviet airspace and why did it not call for help.



1978 flashback: A Russian Sukhoi 15 fighter photographed from a Korean Airlines Boeing 707 over the Soviet Union before the fighter opened fire and forced it to land at Murmansk. The Russians claimed it had violated their airspace

using international distress signals. But the key question is: At what level within the Soviet hierarchy was the decision taken to shoot down the airliner? By a local commander on Sakhalin Island, by a senior officer in Vladivostok, headquarters of the Soviet Pacific fleet, or by the Kremlin?

If the order to shoot was taken

## Attacker was MiG, Japanese insist

Tokyo (AFP) - General Shigehiro Mori, head of the Japanese Air Force yesterday insisted that the KAL Boeing had been attacked by a MiG23, despite the claim by American military intelligence experts that the aircraft was a Sukhoi SU15.

Sources suggested that Japanese radar may have detected that the Soviet aircraft flew longer than an SU15 could without refuelling.

In Moscow, and some US officials appear to believe it was, this raises questions about why the Soviet Union should have decided on a course of action which was bound to have vast international repercussions.

## Disaster happened on one of the busiest air routes

By Our Business Staff

The Pacific Ocean air corridor on which the doomed airliner was bound is, second only to the North Atlantic routes, the world's busiest, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association (IATA) said at its Geneva headquarters yesterday.

"There must be 20 jumbos a day flying in either direction on the Tokyo-Seoul leg," he said.

The association is stunned that a civilian airliner could have been shot down. It cannot believe the 747 could have got so far off course without the crew realizing it and that contact procedures between civilian and military planes, revised only in the last year and agreed by the Russians, could have failed so disastrously.

Although the airline is not among IATA's 120 members it has sat in on its conferences and is aware of all standard procedures.

With a total of 42 aircraft - including 14 747s, five DC10s, eight European Airbus A300s, seven much older 707s and five 727s - it is the second largest carrier after Japan Airlines, based in the Far East.

An aviation specialist in the area said yesterday: "KAL is not among the first-tier airlines, especially as far as in-flight service is concerned. But the servicing and maintenance of a jumbo jet is so routine these days that it is almost inconceivable that everything vital to its positioning could have malfunctioned so badly."

Although the jumbo involved was 11 years old, the three inertial navigational aids provide a backup system which should have enabled the plane to stay on more than "a couple of metres off course," according to Iata.

Pilots normally fly along the middle of the chosen flight path and, said Iata, that means it must have been at least 80 nautical miles astray.

The most likely error is that the flight plan put into the in-flight computer before takeoff from New York had been wrongly programmed.

Another possible cause could have been decompression on the flightdeck, which would have affected the crew's ability to handle the plane.

What then happened, IATA is asking, to the inter-governmental International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) procedure laid down for such an incident?

Because military and civil aircraft operate on different radio frequencies, they would not have been able to talk to each other. "But according to the Americans, there was a period of 2½ hours during which the fighters were buzzing around the plane," said IATA. They could have talked via military and civilian air traffic controllers on the ground.

## British insurers liable for up to \$312m claims

By Our Business News Staff

British insurers are liable for up to \$312m (£208m) worth of any insurance claims resulting from the Korean Airlines disaster. Lloyd's of London said yesterday that 75 per cent of the insurance under the policy taken out by KAL had been reinsured on the London market.

Airlines officials said that their policy, with the Oriental Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was worth \$435m - with \$35m for the hull of the 11-year-old aircraft and the rest for passenger, cargo and third party liability.

Aviation specialists said that although the figure appeared to be well in excess of that required on a passenger basis under international liability agreements, the sum was by no means exceptional.

An airline executive said: There can be no doubt that the ambulance-chasing style of American lawyers will immediately result in a mass of claims against people like Boeing and IATA, who made the navigational systems.

"They will attempt to show what is called 'product liability' - in which case, the sky's the limit."

## Challenger moves so smoothly to lower orbit

Kennedy Space Centre (Reuters) The crew of the space shuttle Challenger passed the halfway point of their six-day mission yesterday by moving the spacecraft into a lower earth orbit and again testing its mechanical arm.

The shuttle was manoeuvred from an orbit 184 miles above the Earth to a more circular one at 139 miles to conduct an experiment on the interaction of oxygen with other materials at lower altitudes.

The manoeuvres "went with absolutely no problems, very smooth," a spokesman said, and tests of a new \$50m data relay satellite went better than yesterday, when ground computer problems frequently disrupted transmissions.

## Students honour Mandela

Durban (AP) - Nelson Mandela, the jailed African National Congress leader has been nominated by students for the chancellorship of the University of Natal. He has accepted the nomination.

Mr Mandela, aged 55, imprisoned since 1963 for sabotage, is still widely regarded as the nation's most important black leader. Alan Paton, the author, withdrew after Mr Mandela agreed to be a candidate.

## British girl foils rapist

Avellino (Reuters) - Genaro Villani, aged 34, an Italian lawbreaker, has been sentenced to six years' jail for the attempted rape of a 19-year-old English student last month.

The student told the court that Villani invited her and a three-year-old child to a café, threatened her with an axe and tried to rape her. She fought him off and escaped with the child.

## Ban for ban

Taipei (AFP) - Taiwan is to suspend Philippines Airlines landing rights in Taipei in retaliation for the Philippines' suspension of the Taiwan airline's landing rights in Manila. Manila acted after the Taiwan airline carried as a passenger Senator Benigno Aquino, who was assassinated at Manila airport on arrival.

## No-go soldier

Karlsruhe (Reuters) - Yuri Vashchenko, aged 19, the Soviet soldier who escaped from Swiss Internment and asked unsuccessfully for asylum in West Germany, has refused to return. He was one of eight soldiers held in Switzerland after capture by Afghan guerrillas.

## Tough at top

Prague (AP) - Mr Lubomir Strougal, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia has introduced a new get-tough policy towards high-level economic managers and executives in an attempt to improve industrial performance and discipline.

## Boxer critical

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Francisco "Riko" Bejines of Mexico was in a critical condition last night after being knocked out by Alberto Davila, an American, in a world bantamweight boxing title bout.

## Paper out again

Istanbul (AP) - Turkey has lifted a ban on its leading conservative newspaper, *Tercuman* after a 23-day closure prompted by editorial criticism of the military government.

## Pupils whipped

Johannesburg (AFP) - Police fired tear gas and rubber bullets then used whips to disperse about 800 pupils boycotting classes, in a protest against the school principal, whom they accused of being a bully.

## Vanishing lion

New York (Reuters) - A 3ft bronze lion which has faced Washington Square Park in Greenwich Village for 100 years has been stolen. The concrete pedestal was torn.

## £3.5m food aid

Rome (AP) - The world food programme is to send £3.5m worth of food to victims of drought and other calamities in Ghana, Mauritania, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

## Ordered out

The Hague (AP) - The Netherlands has "declared" a Romanian diplomat persona non grata and ordered him to leave but the Foreign Ministry has refused to disclose his name or the circumstances.

## Sri Lanka politician shot

Colombo (AFP) - A ruling politician and a youth thought to be Tamil have been shot dead, and two other people injured, in new outbreaks of violence in east and north Sri Lanka in the past two days, after anti-Tamil riots a month ago, official sources said yesterday.

The United National Party (UNP) politician was shot dead while asleep at his home in the eastern town of Batticaloa, where ethnic violence was reported last weekend, by an unidentified youth in "some kind of military uniform". In another incident north of Batticaloa, another person, believed to be a UNP supporter, was shot at and injured.

In the northern capital of Jaffna, heard of the Tamil separatist movement, the youth was killed on Wednesday night after a police patrol was fired on by a group of youths putting up posters calling on Tamils to demonstrate against the Government and on students to boycott classes.

The spokesman attributed the incidents to the "resumption of normal activity" in the north after week-long anti-Tamil riots in July and August that left at least 371 people dead and 100,000 homeless. The riots followed the killing of 13 soldiers by militant separatist Tamils.

## 24 hours of calm in Beirut France may host peace conference

From Robert Fisk Beirut

As a new American amphibious task force steamed towards Lebanon on the orders of President Reagan yesterday, French diplomats were trying to persuade President Amin Gemayel to call a meeting of all Lebanese opposition leaders before the Lebanese army advances into the Chouf Mountains east of the capital.

Lebanese press reports suggested that France was preparing to host such a conference on board its aircraft carrier "Foch", which is also on its way to the eastern Mediterranean, in the hope that a new national coalition government could be formed.

In the general calm that has prevailed here over the past 24 hours, Mr Gemayel has been considering the formation of a new Cabinet that would prevent further sectarian fighting. For this reason, the Lebanese Army has halted its operations in west Beirut with more than three

square miles of the Muslim sector of the city still under the control of militiamen.

It is now preparing to redeploy some of its armour in the Christian east of the city to prove that it will no more tolerate a Christian Phalangist militia presence than it will a Muslim one.

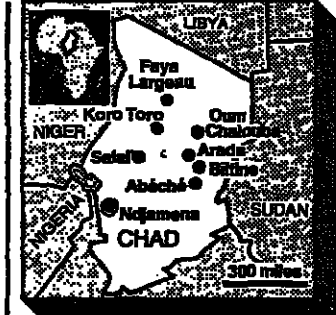
The Phalange were busy yesterday presenting some chilling evidence of the deaths of at least 27 Christian villagers at the hands of Druze in the mountains outside Beirut. Although no independent witnesses have yet found evidence of their deaths, two young boys and an older man from the village of Bsurian in Syrian occupied territory claimed yesterday that civilians had been killed.

Bassam Ashkar, aged 14, described at a Phalangist press conference how Druze gunmen shot dead his mother, grandmother, two brothers and his three-year-old sister.

"Three gunmen came into the garage where we had gone for safety from bombardments, and fired at us with rifles," the boy said. He described how his younger brother, aged two, screamed for help after being wounded. "A gunman stepped on his neck," the boy said, "and kept pressing until he was silent."

Mr Michael Ashkar, aged 50, said that he hid under a bridge at Bsurian but heard women screaming and wailing in fear and pain. I heard no gunshots but I am sure they were being stabbed. Then the crying stopped and the gunmen left. They came back a few minutes later and blew up the house."

An American television crew managed to reach the village - which is supposed to be under Syrian Army control - on Thursday evening. They found Druze gunmen there by no trace of any bodies. Several houses in the village had been destroyed some months ago - there were weeds growing in - and another house had just been set



## French deny bombing Chad rebels

From Diana Geddes Paris

The French Defence Ministry last night denied a claim by the Libyan backed rebel forces in Chad that French aircraft had bombed the rebel held town of Oum Chaloub in the north, close to the "red line" that divides the rebel occupied north from the Government held south.

Jaguar fighter bombers, flown by French pilots, had been attached by the rebel missions over territory in the southern sector, but had not ventured over rebel held territory, nor engaged in any fighting, the ministry said.

Chad government officials in Ndjamena claimed early yesterday that French aircraft had been attacked by about 3,000 rebel troops, near Oum Chaloub, but that the French aircraft had been repulsed.

Soon after, the rebels, led by Mr Goukouni Oueddei put out a statement claiming that French Jaguars had bombed rebel held positions at Oum Chaloub during a "provocative attack" by French backed forces.

According to informed sources here, the battle between the Government and rebel forces - the first for nearly a month - took place in the no-man's land between Oum Chaloub and Arada, the first town south of the "red line", where French troops are stationed.

## Rain dampens zeal of peace protesters

From Michael Blyden, Bonn

The traditional Nato autumn exercises involving some 250,000 soldiers in Germany and other West European countries were opened yesterday in Ramstein by General Bernard Rogers, the Nato Supreme Commander, as German peace demonstrators kept up their blockade of American bases elsewhere.

Referring indirectly to the protest action at Mundingen, in southern Germany, and to the air base at Bitburg, General Rogers said the soldiers from the 13 Nato countries involved had clear instructions to avoid any confrontation with demonstrators.

Meanwhile, after a night of continuous rain, demoralized demonstrators at the military depot at Mundingen were debating whether to extend the blockade because of its apparent ineffectiveness.

The Pershing 1 missiles and other military vehicles have all left the base, the gates are locked and the Americans have not attempted to go in or out.

Protesters called for a human chain to the other base at Schwabach Gmund, but decided not to set up other blockades.

Bonn condemned the protests, saying the demonstrators were addressing their complaints to the wrong people. The soldiers in the bases were doing their duty for peace, a statement said.

## Arafat accepts UN negotiating role

From Alan McGregor Geneva

Mr Yasser Arafat said yesterday he was willing to cooperate with the United Nations to achieve a just Middle East solution.

He told the UN International Conference on Palestine that he favoured a new high-level meeting with both superpowers involved.

As far as the Palestine Liberation Organization was concerned, this had to be on the basis of the right to self-determination, and national independence.

He was asked if the PLO was prepared to accept Security Council Resolution 242, providing a guarantee of Israel's security within its pre-1967 borders. He replied: "Sixty per cent of my people are refugees, 40



## Man in the news: Yitzhak Shamir

## Mild-mannered leader with will of steel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The vote of the Herut Party to select Mr Yitzhak Shamir as the man most likely to become the seventh Prime Minister of Israel has dashed any hopes that the departure of Mr Menachem Begin might lead to a more flexible approach to the Middle East crisis.

If anything Mr Shamir - who opposed the signing of Camp David treaty with Egypt - is likely to prove more uncompromising on the Palestinian issue. His election was being widely hailed yesterday as a victory for the ultra-right and for the party's old guard.

At the age of 67, Mr Shamir has spent his four years in government in the shadow of Mr Begin, with whom he shares an identical view about the future of the occupied West Bank and the need for a hardline defence policy. What he lacks is the charisma of the retiring Prime Minister and his popular following.

Had Mr Begin chosen to express a preference for the two men competing to succeed him, there is little doubt that he would have plumped for Mr Shamir, who represents the last of the generation of Israel's founding fathers. Whereas Mr David Levy might have explored new avenues, Mr Shamir is expected to stick solidly within already prescribed guidelines.

Like Mr Begin, Mr Shamir (born Yezerski) was born in Poland and joined the extreme right-wing Betar Youth Movement of the Revisionist party. Its emblem was a rifle waved across both sides of the Jordan river, and he shares the conviction about Israel's biblical right to severely over the whole of the West Bank.

Reckless by nature and a poor orator with none of Mr Begin's grasp of language, Mr Shamir has been accused by Israeli doves of being unnecessarily provocative in his assertion of Israel's claim to the West Bank. Asked last year to justify the claim he responded with the memorable Hebrew phrase "Kachon" (It is just so).

Mr Shamir's reticence arises partly from his background as

the wanted leader of the Stern Gang and later as one of the leading undercover operatives for the Mossad, Israel's Secret Service.

The Stern Gang - known to its members as the "Israel Freedom Fighters" - was revived by the British as more ruthless than Mr Begin's rival Irgun Jewish terror group from which it broke away in 1940 over an ideological split that Mr Shamir did not finally resolve with his predecessor until 13 years ago.

Mr Shamir has always refused to discuss his part in the battle against the British, but he is credited with having masterminded two of the worst atrocities - the assassination in Cairo of Lord Moyne, the British Minister Resident in the Middle East and the murder in Jerusalem in 1948 of Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations mediator.

During much of the campaign Mr Shamir was on the run, sometimes disguised as a Polish soldier and sometimes as a partially blind man in dark glasses. He was detained three times by the British and escaped on every occasion, the last time by tunnelling from a prison camp in Eritrea, from where he eventually escaped via Djibouti to France (evading attempts to have him extradited en route).

Visiting dignitaries often find it hard to reconcile the small, affable, avuncular-looking man they meet in the Foreign Ministry (he took over from the late Moshe Dayan in 1979) with the notorious underground fighter who for 10 years was also known as one of the Mossad's most successful agents. Israel's prospective Prime Minister has never spoken of his years in the secret service (from 1953 to 1963) beyond describing them tamely as "the most exciting and often the most dangerous in my life".

Intelligence sources claim that for part of the period he was overall chief of Mossad operations in Europe from his underground base in Paris. A latecomer to politics, he joined Herut in 1970 and rose rapidly, becoming the Knesset's



Winning smile: Mr Shamir after gaining overwhelming Herut Party backing to succeed Mr Begin

Speaker in 1977. Although regarded as having performed competently if without a great deal of flair as Foreign Minister, he was widely criticized for his conduct during the Lebanon war.

In Israel he was attacked for failing to stand up to Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister - who played a key role in securing his election yesterday - and subsequently his career narrowly escaped disaster when the Beirut

massacre commission criticized him for failing to heed an early warning about the slaughter in Sabra and Chatila camps.

The warning came from a fellow Cabinet minister who rang him after being tipped off by an Israeli journalist. The commission determined that Mr Shamir had erred but recommended no action against him. His reaction to the report was attacked by one Israeli diplo-

matic correspondent under the headline "Shamir a Shame". Unlike Mr Levy, Mr Shamir has never displayed his political ambitions openly and has studiously avoided making enemies inside the Likud. Outsiders should be wary of his deceptively mild-mannered approach.

"The Party was not looking for change," said one Israeli commentator, "and they are not going to let it."

## US cargo plane missing in Angola

By Richard Dowden

An American Hercules aircraft carrying diesel fuel to Angola's diamond mines disappeared last Saturday as it prepared to land deep inside Angola. One theory is that it was shot down by UNITA guerrillas.

The Transamerica L100 Hercules, on contact to the Angolan diamond company Diamang, had four United States crew on board and three Diamang employees. In the hold was 20,000 litres of diesel.

According to one report the pilot asked the control tower at Dundo, centre of the diamond mines, to switch on the airstrip lights. He then remarked that the beacon was rather weak. It is slightly out of position and pilots have complained about it before. All contact with the aircraft was lost. No wreckage has been found and the search is hampered by a haze of dust and smoke from small dry season bush fires.

The aircraft was due to fly on to the mining town of Lucapa and one theory is that the co-pilot, who was making his first trip, accidentally entered the Lucapa data into the flight computer. Had he done so the aircraft would have crashed into the escarpment west of Lucapa.

Despite threats, UNITA guerrillas have not so far attacked the diamond mines though they have destroyed lorries and a bridge on the main road from the mines to Luanda. The fact that UNITA have not yet claimed responsibility suggests they had no part in its disappearance.

When I flew in the same Hercules exactly a week before it disappeared the pilot said he did not fear attack by UNITA because they would not be so stupid as to shoot down an American aircraft.

Transamerica, a United States airline which specializes in difficult cargo routes, has been flying in Angola since 1978 but because the United States does not recognize Angola it does not publicize this operation.

The Hercules flew mainly between Luanda and Dundo

Letter from Banjul  
Turning a shotgun wedding into union

The fast bowler's every delivery sends a flash of dust into the air, to drift slowly away in the hot afternoon as spectators lounge around the ground which is this town's main square. On Independence Day, or other special occasions, Sir Dawda Jawara, Gambia's President, will displace the cricketers to review a parade of schoolchildren or welcome a head of state.

On the roads surrounding the ground are faded notices, their letters peeling in the sun, sternly warning Hackney carriages not to park.

A few miles from this capital of mainly one or two-storey buildings, strangely reminiscent of the Caribbean, stands a barracks. A sparkling signboard proclaims: "Gendarmerie".

The old and the new signs sum up what has happened in Gambia in the two years since young, left-wingers briefly seized power here while Sir Dawda, an Edinburgh-trained veterinary surgeon, who likes his golf, and has run this small African country since independence on a remarkably free rein, was away in London attending the Prince of Wales's wedding.

At Sir Dawda's request President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, whose country surrounds Gambia on all its land frontiers, moved in troops, restored order and Sir Dawda's Government.

Gambia then agreed to enter a confederation with Senegal - many Gambians believe it was a shotgun wedding - and since then a Senegalese military presence has remained here, guarding the airport, the President's office and other strategic points.

Though the Senegalese military presence is unpopular with some Gambians it has been very good for law and order and so for tourism - up by more than 20 per cent this year in a generally depressed world market.

The British colony of Gambia was always a geographical oddity and an irritant to the French in colonial times, and to the Senegalese since independence since it partially cut off Senegal's southernmost province, Casamance, from the rest of the country.

In Victorian times, Paris and London worked out a neat deal whereby Gambia would be ceded to France in exchange for what is now part of the Ivory Coast, which would have been added to the Gold Coast. But on receiving protests from her loyal subjects in Gambia, Her Majesty was not amused and the idea was dropped.

Ironically, the people who protested at Gambia's proposed demise were mainly its towns' merchants, the very people whose successors stand to lose most from the growing closeness of the new confederation. For in recent years Gambia has prospered not just from its groundnuts but from its lower tariffs which make the smuggling of consumer goods into Senegal a profitable business.

President Diouf has gone out of his way not to appear to be some sort of black colonialist and the coming together of the two countries is being taken at an easy pace, with each step being subject to votes in the two countries' parliaments. This process is given credibility since the two countries share a rare attribute in African politics: both are democracies with genuine elections and opposition parties in Parliament.

They are ethnically similar, with Gambia's main language groups prevalent in Senegal, but inherit their main differences from colonial times. Senegal's official language is French and Gambia's is English.

This not only complicates verbal communication but the French and British have bequeathed legacies even to the thought patterns of the two countries' present black administrators. Mr Hochstetler Kébé, an official in Senegal's diplomatic mission here, spread his arms wide in a Gallic gesture to announce with a mixture of exasperation and admiration: "There are no theoreticians in this town."

He explained that he had been very struck by the way Gambians conducted government business. In Senegal there were endless debates on questions of principle, while he found the Gambians much more pragmatic.

Though Senegal has six times the area and population of its new partner - six million to about 600,000 - he thought the Senegalese could learn from the Gambians how to simplify the nightmarishly complicated, bureaucratic, paperwork they have inherited from the French.

Here in Banjul, it is virtually certain that they will go on playing cricket. But the Senegalese in their well-cut suits look set to stay. So the best guess is that Gambia, like some rusticated, old soldier, will not die: it will simply fade away.

Godfrey Morrison

## Ups and downs of two European leaders

## Boost for Mitterrand image

From Diana Goldies

Public confidence in President Mitterrand and in his ability to solve France's difficulties has begun to rise for the first time since the introduction of the second austerity plan last March.

A series of good economic results, the President's firm handling of the crisis in Chad, and optimistic predictions for a quiet respite on the industrial front after the summer holidays, are all thought to have contributed to the much-needed improvement of Mitterrand's image in the opinion polls.

According to the authoritative Sofres poll, published today in the *Figaro* magazine, those lacking confidence in President Mitterrand are still in a majority, but their proportion had dropped sharply from 58 per cent in July to 51 per cent now. The proportion expressing confidence in Mitterrand has risen from 40 per cent to 43 per cent.

The opposition parties appear to have lost favour in the public's eyes over the same period. According to another poll in *La Vie Française*, only 41 per cent consider that the opposition is carrying out its role properly vis-à-vis the Government, compared with 58 per cent in June.

The comparative good set of economic indices with which the Government was blessed over the summer holidays has made people think that the unpopular austerity plan may at last be bearing fruit.

The trade deficit for July was down to 3 billion francs (£247m), and the Government hopes it is on target to achieve its aim of keeping the total deficit for the year to around 60 billion francs, compared with last year's record deficit of 93 billion francs.

Prices in July rose by 0.9 per cent, which was slightly higher than hoped, but which brought



Mitterrand: Public confidence rising

the rate of inflation for May, June and July to its lowest level over the same period for more than 10 years.

Inflation is running at an annual rate of 3.4 per cent, compared with 14 per cent just over a year ago. The Government is confident that can be brought down further to approach its 8 per cent target by the end of the year.

The unemployment figures look particularly healthy, with a slight fall registered for July, bringing the total to 2,033,000 or under 9 per cent of the workforce. This is less than the total a year ago, though the number of long-term unemployed has risen sharply.

France takes a legitimate pride in being the only industrialized nation outside Japan to have achieved such a feat during a period of severe economic difficulties.

For the time being the unions have decided to keep quiet, and earlier predictions of a "hot autumn" on the industrial front after the summer holidays look unlikely to be realized.

There may be ritual cries of alarm, particularly after the

expected announcement on September 21 of further austerity measures, including increases in taxation, as part of the 1984 budget package. But the rank and file are in no mood for a direct confrontation with the Government, at least not yet.

Storm clouds are gathering in summer's blue skies, however. No one expects that unemployment can be contained for much longer. There are predictions of 200,000 more unemployed by the end of the year, and 500,000 more by the end of 1984.

There is a danger of a flash-point being created by big lay-offs in certain particularly hard-hit sectors, such as steel, paper, textiles, mining and the car industry.

Inflation may be coming down, but it is still double that of France's main competitors, and many doubt whether the Government will be able to achieve its inflation target next year of 4 to 5 per cent. Most forecasts, including some by the Government's own experts, put the rate at nearer 6 to 7 per cent.

That does not bode well for national wage negotiations with the unions in the public sector, due to begin next month.

Not only will there be anger over the Government's now inevitable refusal to honour its promise (economic conditions permitting), to increase wages in line with inflation this year, should inflation rise higher than the 8 per cent predicted; but there will also be stiff union resistance to any attempt by the Government to try to limit next year's wages to a mere 5 per cent.

As for the trade deficit, the Government may succeed in achieving its target of cutting last year's record deficit by a half by the end of April, 1984, but there is considerable scepticism as to its ability to eliminate the remaining deficit by the end of 1984.

## Child killer dies in gas chamber

Parchman, Mississippi (NYT) - Jimmy Lee Gray, convicted in 1976 of murdering a three-year-old girl after kidnapping and sodomizing her, was executed early yesterday in the gas chamber at the Mississippi State Penitentiary here. It was the first execution in the state in 19 years.

The 34-year-old inmate's final hope of winning a reprieve was dashed hours earlier when the United States Supreme Court, in a 6-3 decision, rejected a request to delay the execution. It marked the end of a series of appeals which had delayed the execution for almost seven years.

Gray was brought into the chamber just after midnight and a few minutes later, the gas was released.

Prison officials said he was dead within two minutes, but other witnesses, including four journalists, said he was still gasping for breath and convulsing eight minutes later.

It was the second execution in the US this year. The Supreme Court's decision was contained in a one-paragraph order.

Gray, from Whittier, California, was convicted of murdering Deressa Jean Scales. He took the girl to a wooded area 30 miles from her home in Pascagoula, sodomized her, pressed her face into the mud to suffocate her and then threw her body off a bridge.

At the time of the kidnapping, he was on parole from an Arizona prison, where he had served seven years of a 20-year sentence for the 1968 murder of his 16-year-old fiancée.

## Andropov overture given warm welcome in China

Peking (AP) - In an important conciliatory statement, President Li Xianbian said yesterday that China welcomed the call by President Andropov of the Soviet Union for better Sino-Soviet relations, and sincerely hoped for normal ties after years of estrangement.

In a speech welcoming King Hussein of Jordan, Li said there were still grave obstacles in the way of normal relations between the former allies, but China hoped they could be removed. It was China's first response to President Andropov's call last weekend for an end to the tension existing since the Sino-Soviet split of the 1960s.

Foreign diplomatic analysts called it the most positive Chinese response so far to repeated Soviet overtures and could indicate a cautious new openness on China's part. According to a transcript of his remarks released by the Foreign Ministry, President Li said: "There is no denying that grave

obstacles exist in the way of normalizing relations between China and the Soviet Union. This is known to all."

"We sincerely hope that these obstacles will be removed, so that China and the Soviet Union can develop normal state relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

His statement was regarded as an important signal just before the visit by Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister, for exploratory talks on September 8, and before the third round of formal Sino-Soviet talks in Peking early next month.

China has said repeatedly that the Soviet Union must meet three conditions before relations can return to normal. These are an end to Soviet support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and a reduction of Soviet forces along the Sino-Soviet border and in Mongolia.

The judge said: "No minister can appoint himself the guardian of the public mind. The minister said that the average man will not approve of pop and disco. I doubt whether the younger group would subscribe to this view."

## Right to sing upheld

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Usha Uthup, a Calcutta pop singer, has won a declaration from a judge that she may not be banned from appearing in concert halls controlled by the Communist-led government of West Bengal.

"Freedom of the media and of singing is part of the freedom of expression", the judge, Justice P. C. Baruah of the Calcutta high court said. "Pop and disco therefore cannot be universally condemned. Everyone has the right to sing or dance."

Mr Jatun Chakraborty, the minister in charge of the Public Works Department in West Bengal, had banned Mrs Uthup from appearing in any hall under his control, saying that her music was decadent.

The judge said: "No minister can appoint himself the guardian of the public mind. The minister said that the average man will not approve of pop and disco. I doubt whether the younger group would subscribe to this view."

## Relaxed Kohl accused of indecision

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Criticism is growing in West Germany that Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has enjoyed a long honeymoon since his election victory in March, is failing to show decisive leadership over the important political and economic issues.

In the past week, commentators have suggested that unless he gets a grip quickly, he will fast lose the support of his party and the country.

The left-wing magazine *Stern* said there was growing disappointment among Dr Kohl's supporters and it suggested the economic upswing which he promised during the election campaign was not coming about. *Stern* said it was not certain whether Dr Kohl could push through his austerity measures. It criticized his lack of economic policy and said that on the missile deployment question he had been clutching at straws.

In order to shine as the jovial Chancellor, Dr Kohl was simply refusing to take a stand on controversies dividing his coalition.

Similar criticisms have been voiced by the more influential weekly *Die Zeit*, which said it was high time he made some decisions. He stood on a pedestal of popularity at the moment, but the electorate was waiting to see whether he could deliver on his promises.

There is no doubt that the Chancellor has deliberately decided to adopt a relaxed ap-



Dr Kohl: Honeymoon is almost over

proach. Unlike his predecessor, Herr Helmut Schmidt, he often leaves important decisions to colleagues and is content to listen to others rather than insist they listen to him.

His avuncular manner and refusal to be ruffled are intended to give an impression of calm confidence and he does not feel the need to speak out on world affairs.

Germans, however, like to be led and to see a statesman of stature at the helm. They would rather a chancellor said too much than too little, would prefer to see his stamp on the Government than have a coalition where different voices speak at different times.

Until now Dr Kohl has confounded his critics and surprised his opponents by a series of successful foreign policy initiatives which have made him

better known abroad and built up his stature at home. These include re-establishment of close relations with Washington, the saving of the Stuttgart European summit from failure and blunt speaking to the Russians in Moscow. For this he has been forgiven his cliché-ridden speeches and lack of political vision even by many sharp-tongued intellectuals who were scathing about his abilities.

But many people were surprised that the Chancellor took a whole month's holiday. They had hoped he would make his presence more firmly felt on his return and use his authority and political acumen to stamp out the bickering among his coalition partners. So far he has chosen instead not to react and play down quarrels by saying little.

Two main challenges face Dr Kohl: the weathering of the deployment of Nato missiles and the recovery of the economy.

On the first, the Chancellor has decided to stand firmly beside the Americans and make no concessions to the peace movement.

On the second, he appears less resolute, as the issues are more complex. A debate is going on within the Christian Democratic party about ways to stimulate the economy and tackle unemployment.

Dr Kohl has called for a fair discussion of proposals and criticisms made by Herr Ernst Albrecht, the CDU Prime Minister of Lower Saxony. But he has yet to outline his own strategy in convincing detail.



## Pope issues sharp reminder to Jesuits

The Pope celebrating Mass in Rome yesterday at the opening of the Jesuit general congregation, which is to elect a new Superior-General. On the extreme left is Father Paolo Dezza, acting head of the order, and on the extreme right Father Giuseppe Pittau, his assistant.

Addressing the congregation - which is also due to return the order to normality - the Pope called on the Jesuits to conduct themselves in a manner worthy of their vocation (John Earle writes).

The 26,000 members of the Roman Catholic Church's biggest and most elite order have been in an unprecedented and humiliating situation for the last two years. They have been administered by the Pope's delegate, Father Dezza, after being admonished for their frequent involvement in social and political problems and for tendencies towards liberal teachings.

It was unprecedented, too, for a Pope to attend and concelebrate Mass at the opening of the congregation, the thirty-third in the Society of Jesus's 442-year history. The Mass was attended by 220 electors from all continents, as well as by Father Pedro Arrupe, the Superior-General.

Three times during his address the Pope emphasized the need for Jesuits to lead a life worthy of their vocation. He took as his text a passage from St Paul's epistle to the Ephesians and said: "So I too exhort you to conduct yourselves in a manner worthy of the vocation you have received, to preserve attentively the unity of spirit by the peace that binds you together."

Elsewhere in Rome, the Dominicans, whose general congregation has been meeting here since last week, elected Father Aloysius Byrne, of Ireland, as their head, to succeed Father Vincent de Cuesnongle, a Frenchman, whose term has expired. There are 7,418 Dominicans.

## Senator Jackson dies at 71

Everett, Washington (AP) - Senator Henry Jackson died on Thursday night aged 71 after a heart attack.

Senator Jackson, twice a candidate for the Democratic party's presidential nomination, was his party's senior member on the Senate armed services committee, and was third on the Senate seniority list. He entered the Senate in 1953 after serving in the House of Representatives for 12 years.

He sought his party's presidential nomination in the 1972 and 1976 campaigns, losing to Mr George McGovern the first time and Mr Jimmy Carter the second.

In 1960, Senator Jackson was one of the contenders for the vice-presidential nomination on John F. Kennedy's ticket, which eventually went to Lyndon Johnson. Instead, he became the democratic national chairman.

Obituary, page 8

## Guerrilla confesses to murder

From Lydia Chavez (New York Times) San Salvador

A former student and member of the Popular Liberation Forces has confessed to the murder of a US adviser, Lieutenant-Commander Albert Schaufelberger, the Salvadoran police announced here.

The police showed reporters what they said was a videotape of the confession and then allowed them to question the former engineering student, Señor Pedro Daniel Alvarado Rivera, aged 23, who will be tried by a military court.

Señor Alvarado, who said he was a member of the guerrilla group for nearly a year, admitted he was one of five insurgents who carried out the murder of Commander Schaufelberger on May 25.

The young man with curly black hair was handcuffed and appeared tired and nervous as he talked to reporters. He said: "I didn't know him, but the week before I went three times to observe him, the people and the area before being assigned to the assassination."

"In any case I think that the message we wanted to send to the American people was received. Some way we are all involved in the objective, which is to change the present system to a system where there is justice."

The American adviser was assassinated while he was sitting in his car near the University of Central America.

The police said they were still looking for an unidentified driver and a man called Juan José, who were said to have been involved.

"We hope the efforts of the police in capturing a key suspect will result in justice being done with regard to the murder of our friend and colleague Al Schaufelberger," Mr Donald Hamilton, the embassy press officer, said.

Señor Alvarado, who was arrested in the capital on August 25 said he had been a student in Santa Tecla, 15 miles from the capital, before joining the guerrilla group.

Señor Alvarado also confessed to being a co-conspirator in the assassination on June 26 of Señor René Barrios Amaya, a deputy from the far-right Hatidunal Republic Alliance. Señor Barrios was shot as he drove away from his home in the capital.

● CARACAS: Mr Richard Stone, the US special envoy to Central America, said here that the outlook for peace in El Salvador had improved after a meeting he held with Salvadoran left-wing guerrillas in Costa Rica on Tuesday (Reuters reports).

He did not elaborate but said the problem now was to convince the guerrillas to take part in elections due early next year and abandon their campaign against the US-backed Salvadoran Government.



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Acid test

On Monday the Royal Society will announce substantial funding from the National Coal Board and the Central Electricity Generating Board for research into the acid rain which is blighting northern Europe's lakes and forests.

The programme's governing body, chaired by Sir John Mason, director general of the Meteorological Office, will include representatives from Norway and Sweden. Ecologicalists would not be surprised if one of the first generous grants goes to Professor Ivan Rosenqvist of Oslo University, who argues that acidification stems from the Scandinavian abandonment of such good old agricultural practices as clearing forests by fire and burning straw in the fields. Phew, what a scorcher!

### Preserved thought

Frank Dunlop, who succeeds John Drummond as director of next year's Edinburgh Festival, was first associated with the event in the 1950s, when he was on the fringe with the Oxford Theatre Group. He tells me that while manning their box office, and simultaneously munching jam sandwiches, he sold the late Tom Driberg a ticket with jam on it. Driberg wrote a rather fruity piece slating the show (which included Maggie Smith) in which he laid it on rather thick about his sticky ticket. "I thought my career was ruined", the director-designate confesses.

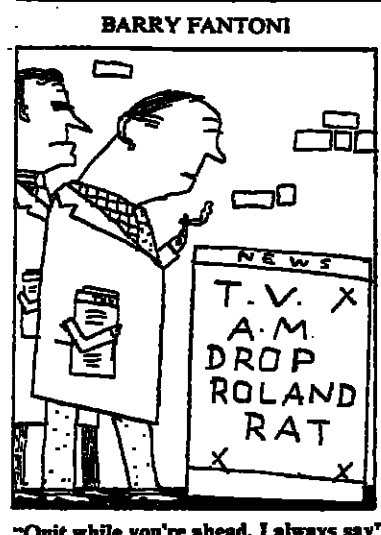
### Biting remark

Despite the above, Ralph Brereton, the Conservative leader of Edinburgh city council, finds Dunlop "a man who knows how to combine style and class with popular appeal". This is in marked contrast to Brereton's opinion of John Drummond, who resigned because of insufficient financial support from the city. Brereton accuses Drummond of "biting the hand that feeds him" and says the real problem has been inadequate public debate about the future of the festival. "We need a totally professional festival director", says Brereton. "Rather than an enthusiast who expects everyone else to think as he does himself".

### Nerve-racking

Charles Copson, the British Council representative in Djakarta, who assured where no mandate had been before to bring a Gamelan troupe from Bali to the Edinburgh Festival, has made himself so popular with the Balinese that they have invited him back for a teeth-filing ceremony. "Not quite my idea of culture", he wrote last week to the festival organizers. Still, he might just get by with a stiff upper lip.

● A PHStringer, celebrating Edinburgh's late night extension on Thursday night, tottered through the doorway of the nearest tavern, the Rose Street Brewery, and was turned away because they were too full. "I've been refused drink often", he muttered humbly, "but I've never heard that before".



### On the tiles

David Levy, the unsuccessful candidate for the succession to Menachem Begin, has long been a figure of fun in Israeli politics because of his Sephardi origins and lack of formal education. One of a spate of Levy jokes goes: David Levy was invited to a party and when he arrived he climbed up on the roof. A friend shouted: "David, what are you doing up there?" and Levy replied: "I was told drinks would be on the house". This joke may be better in Hebrew.

● An American company is advertising its latest product as Robot Redford.

### Doodlebugged

I have got a rocket from John Bagley, curator of the aeronautical collection at the Science Museum, for suggesting, quite wrongly, that he had lost track of the museum's unexploded V1 doodlebug. Though the museum's Japanese kamikaze plane, of the type prettily named Cherry Blossom, has been sent on loan to the Fleet Air Arm Museum at Yeovilton to make way for a Rolls-Royce RB-211, the V1 hangs where it has hung these last 20 years. Only last week Bagley was copying the handling instructions painted on its side for the benefit of the Germans, who want to restore their bomb, at the Deutsches Museum, Munich, to prime condition. Whether the Science Museum would lend its V1 to Portsmouth council for next year's D-Day anniversary, I doubt. As yet Portsmouth has not asked.

British Telecom got a taste of its own medicine yesterday. There was a fault on the line to the Hewlett Street headquarters where the Merlin office automation division is housed. All calls to 01-631 2345 were going through a "busy" sounding man who said: "There's a fault. All the calls are coming through to me. I will try to get you back to the switchboard".

PHS

# Save this vanishing farm species

by Harry Kidd

The Government says it wants to reverse the sharp fall in the number of tenant farmers - from 380,000 in 1910 to fewer than 60,000 today. It will soon present a Bill based on proposals by the National Farmers Union and the Country Landowners Association. But some of the most experienced landlords say tenants will remain an endangered species.

Tenancies have become scarcer as farms have increased in size, and thus fewer. Rents tendered for them have been driven up as a result.

The Agricultural Holdings Acts of 1948 and 1958 gave tenants lifetime security of tenure (extended by the Labour government in 1976 to three generations); in return, they provided a mechanism for bringing rents up to open market level every three years. The mechanism has not worked, partly because of the three-year time lag, partly because - a further consequence of the scarcity of tenancies - evidence of the going rate has become harder for the landlord or his agent to prove.

There are other discouragements to letting. A landowner who farms his own land can claim many tax-free benefits on the earned income; if he lets, the rent is taxed as investment income.

Those who do let are more interested in

long-term capital appreciation than in heavily taxed cuts, so rents paid by sitting tenants are generally little more than half those obtainable on the open market.

Given these factors, many landlords are reluctant to let because their land is worth more vacant than tenanted. A vicious circle develops: lettings become scarcer still and the vacant premium higher, and so on *ad infinitum*.

Under the NFU-CLA proposals which form the basis of the new Bill, security of tenure for new tenancies would be reduced to one generation; the rent formula used in the three-year reviews would be changed and landowners who let would receive more favourable tax treatment.

The Church Commissioners, Oxford and Cambridge colleges and other charities which are some of the best-known landlords, say that the reduction of security of tenure will make little or no difference until the existing three-generation system works itself out well in the next century. Tax concessions are not for the Ministry of Agriculture to give; if they materialize, they will have no effect on the tax-free charities or pension

funds, who also own large acreages of farmland.

We are left with the new rent formula. This breaks away from market value. Instead it requires account to be taken of what the farm could earn in the hands of a "competent but not brilliant farmer" (no doubt the NFU's assessment of its members) but gives no indication of how landlord and tenant should share the proceeds.

It also says that account should be taken of the rents of comparable farms, but deducting any element of scarcity value. This would have the same distorting effect as the Rent Acts have had in housing: an attempt to produce a fair rent while ignoring the effect of supply and demand.

The effect, inevitably, will be to depress rents and increase the vacant possession premium. Owners who get possession will be further encouraged to sell or put in a manager, but on no account to let. Tenants will become an even faster diminishing band.

The author is Steward of the Manors of St John's College, Oxford, and secretary of the Association of Land-owning Charities.

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## Clifford Longley looks behind the latest evangelical campaign



A sense of theatre, a sense of timing: Dr Luis Palau on the eve of his London crusade

## Born again, the ballyhoo battle for Britain

discovered by American evangelists, trained in Oregon, and until he started his own operation in 1978, they raised the money to finance him.

It was his triumphs in Guatemala which brought him international notice. His London office circulates pages of "crusade statistics" showing the gradual rise of his star from 18,000 "attendances" in Huanacay, Peru in 1967 to 828,000 in Guatemala City in 1982. In that campaign, his largest crowd matched that later drawn by the Pope. Guatemala is the most "born-again" country outside the United States, and until very recently had a born-again President, General Rios Montt.

His association with Montt seems to have left its scars. Human rights abuses certainly continued in Guatemala after the general's appointment, and Dr Palau was sometimes challenged on this point, as if he were to blame. He would reply that Guatemala was "no picnic", that things were getting better all the time, and that the enemies of the state were atheists. But there is also a discernible sense of persecution in Dr Palau's comments.

Not long before Montt was deposed this summer, Dr Palau said: "I see an orchestration of propaganda around the world. And I have a good feeling that I know where it is coming from. It is not my position right now to say it. But I think that it is a political campaign coming under the guise of religion."

He added: "It would be the saddest

day for Guatemala in many a century, if the government of Rios Montt should fall under false pretences. I have already been praying and weeping with my fellow team members at the possible repercussions for many beloved Christians, and our beloved Christian leader in the country, if this should happen."

It hardly needs spelling out that the strong fundamentalist Protestant movements in the United States see the spread of their faith to the masses in Central America as the one sure Biblical answer to Communism, and Dr Palau is certainly of that ilk.

It follows, of course, that his activities, and the work of Protestant missionaries in Latin America generally, are not welcomed by the Roman Catholic Church there. Dr Palau can certainly be acquitted of the sort of 19th century Protestant bigotry which saw Popery as the work of anti-Christ, and he talks of his many Roman Catholic friends with respect and affection. But there is obvious rivalry.

The London campaign will not be financed with funds raised in the US, it is said. The total estimated cost of nearly £2m will have to come from individual donations. There are some wealthy businessmen connected with the organizing committee, such as Sir Maurice Laing of the building company, Mr David Pickford of Haslemere Estates, and Sir Kenneth Cork, former Lord Mayor of London. The money is less crucial to the success of the campaign, however, than the

support it can attract in the evangelical churches in London. The claim is that a thousand congregations have already committed themselves, but the depth of commitment is yet to be tested.

The Luis Palau Mission to London also has the services of Mr Harvey Thomas in charge of its media office. He works for Conservative Central Office, where his duties include the annual party conference arrangements and the servicing of the party's committee against unilateral nuclear disarmament. He was partly responsible for the "Christians and Conservatives" conference, intended as an antidote to the leftwards tendency in some British church circles, last February. But Mr Thomas insists that, the crusade about to start has no political overtones, as does Mr Palau himself.

Whatever the outcome, these modern crusaders know just how difficult success will be. In a special pre-crusade poll by Gallup, London in particular emerged as highly unpromising territory. Dr Tom Houston of the Bible Society, one of Dr Palau's associates, declared that Londoners were "hardened against God", and the hardest hearts of all were in the 16-20 age group, usually fertile material for evangelists.

Meanwhile Dr Graham has been complaining that next year's work-load set for him outside London is too heavy. He was in any case, it seems, a little reluctant to undertake a fresh campaign in England, and Dr Palau was chosen by the London committee where it appeared that the more famous of the two would turn an invitation down. He is known to have refused an earlier approach, saying he did not think the time was right. In 1983, some evangelicals who ardently want these campaigns to succeed claim to detect a shift in public mood, even saying the English are the edge of a spiritual revival. The harder heads in the Gallup organization, however, will privately admit that, if this is true, nothing in their poll confirms it. Born again Britain does seem, in prospect, a long way off.

## A facelift for America's most famous lady

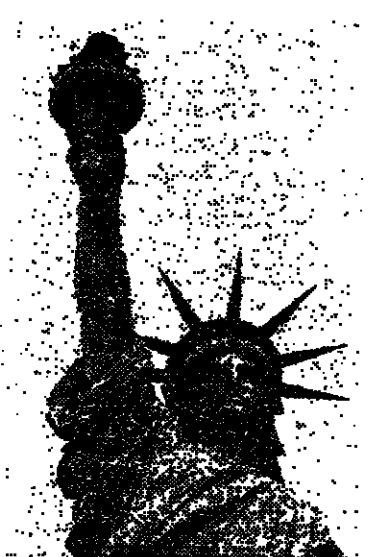
New York America's colossal first lady, the 151ft Statue of Liberty, is to have a £20m facelift, beauty treatment and overhaul, from the flame of her Torch of Enlightenment to the broken manacles around her feet.

Scaffolding goes up next month and engineers will set to work to restore her rusty bones, buckled bodywork, weak right arm, corroded crown, decaying torch and her scarred and pitted integument. Americans are now saving to buy her a new dress so that she will be as good as new for her one hundredth birthday in 1986.

Her copper skin and iron framework have been damaged by atmospheric pollution, now known as acid rain, and the buffeting of storms.

The drive to raise funds for the restoration is an echo of the campaign a century ago to drum up the money for the massive concrete plinth on which the statue stands at the entrance to New York harbour. The Americans then were reluctant, and the money had to be wrung from them. In time, of course, Liberty was to become much loved, a source of pride, the most powerful American symbol, more potent than the Stars and Stripes. It was the first sight that millions of immigrants had of the New World and has a special place in American affections.

But in the 1880s the public was unenthusiastic about having to pay more than \$300,000 for a platform for an unsolicited giant statue, a gift from the French. Some gift, people



Unwanted at first, now a national emblem

grumbled, that costs us a fortune to put up! Congress dragged its feet in approving a site, and the United States began to look mean.

In the end, Joseph Pulitzer, the newspaper proprietor, shamed America into paying for the plinth and installing the colossus with full honours. He ran a campaign in his *New York World*, and started by

attacking the rich for failing to contribute. This was good stuff in a popular newspaper, but Pulitzer was also shrewd enough to publish the names of contributors to the statue fund, however small the donation.

Liberty, the masterpiece of sculptor Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi and engineer Gustave Eiffel, was unveiled on October 28, 1886. Its face, incidentally, is that of M. Bartholdi's mother.

Having been saved from looking stony, Americans acclaimed the statue and made it very much their own. Emma Lazarus crystallized the growing feeling about it in her poem, the new colossus, which is inscribed on the plinth:

"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she  
With silent lips. "Give me your tired,  
your poor, your huddled masses yearning to  
breathe free."

It was not long before the statue became a dramatic American motif, its image employed on posters to raise money for war bonds and to stir patriotism. It was soon used, too, in advertising for all manner of commercial products and political and social causes. Poor M. Bartholdi had hoped to make some money from royalties on miniatures of his statue, but he struck bad deals with the cunning manufacturer and made little.

Liberty's transformation into an American symbol, and the subsequent use of her image, is a long way from the intentions of her original French

donors. Though represented as a token of French-American friendship, a gift to mark the centenary of American independence, she had her beginnings in the political turmoil of French politics of the 1860s and 1870s. Republicans created her to further their cause. They wanted an awe-inspiring emblem, symbolizing the very liberty that many Frenchmen felt was absent in their own land.

Too strong a symbol for erection in France itself, it was meant to be planted in the United States, a democratic republic French republicans admired, as an inspiration and a focus. It was meant to be a grand political gesture.

The allusions, however, were soon lost as the Statue of Liberty, originally called Liberty Enlightening the World, became America's badge. Today she is one of the most-visited of monuments: a short boat out to Liberty Island and ascend to her crown to gaze out at Manhattan's towers.

In a chamber in the plinth there is an exhibition showing the uses to which the statue's image has been put in posters and pop art. She is shown wearing earphones and a T-shirt to promote a radio station. And she is drawn with her skirt blown up around her thighs, as in the famous picture of Marilyn Monroe. Americans have always felt free to take a liberty with their most famous lady.

Trevor Fishlock

Peter Nichols

## Tracing Orwell to the source

Nineteen eighty-four is almost upon us. Only 120 appraisals days to go and a dense throng of reviewers, assessors, presenters and hacks is massed at the starting line like the entry for a marathon. Some have already jumped the gun. Even I have been asked three times to enter the lists, so lack of a track record is no drawback. And why wait for the off? By the time it comes there may be no one left. And I do mean left.

During Kenneth Tynan's stint as literary manager of the National Theatre, he suggested that I put together a programme of or about George Orwell. They needed a touring recital on the lines of the *Company's* *Throne of Kings* and Tynan, keen of my enthusiasm for Orwell's work.

He undertook to handle the problem of the widow Sonia, known to be a cantankerous keeper of the flame. In due course, she gave her permission and I began reading all I could find by and about the man she had married three months before his death of tuberculosis in 1950.

The more I read, the more my respect for him grew, especially as an essayist. The early novels are patchy and he had a poor ear for the way people speak. "I am not a real novelist anyway," he wrote in a letter. "One has masses of experience which one passionately wants to write about and no way of using them up except by disguising them as a novel."

*Animal Farm* is flawless but 1984 backfired so wildly that he had to publish statements in two American papers explaining what he had meant. To another friend he wrote: "I think it is a good idea but the execution would have been better if I had not written it under the influence of TB."

It was his intelligence I admired - his growth from boy to man with no word of mine or critical judgment to interfere. Even a description of his physical appearance - used only in a stage direction - was taken from George Woodcock's *The Crystal Spirit*. Mrs Orwell seems to have read no further. She told my agent I had got it wrong: he had never worn "Vivella shirts or woollen ties, he had been a dandy. She withdrew her assent and the project was dropped.

Just as well, I think. He deserves a more sceptical approach - and has since got it in such books as *The*

*Unknown Orwell*. His wish should not have been taken at face value. The man that emerges from the books is as much an artist as his pseudonym, taken from the Suffolk river, or "P.S. Burton", his name when tramp, or "H. Lewis Allways". He was trying to protect the character created in his work. Eric Blair, the prep school-Eton-Burma police officer, became Burton the tramp and finally George Orwell the anti-imperialist, amateur carpenter and pub-lover who rolled his own.

I do not think we would have hit it off - he was too proud to be a bully. He might have thought me flippant. Yet I value him above all writers of modern times for setting the English experience within the main course of European history, while others of his class were being snobbish, hiding their eyes or retreating into some golden age.

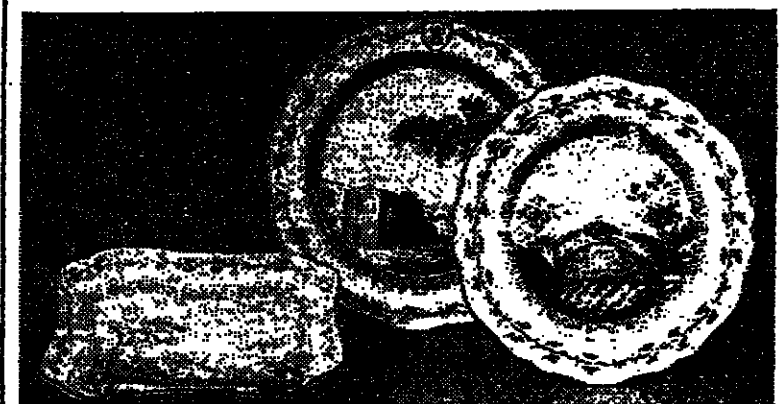
In trying to avoid this, he leant too far backwards and stumbled into Room 101, which he afterwards regretted, calling it a vulgarity, though this part of his nightmare also came from doing time in the basement of the BBC.

So what did he mean to say in 1984? We had better trust his statement to an American trade unionist, a quick corrective to the whoops of joy with which the book had been greeted by right-wing Republicans: "My recent novel is not intended as an attack on Socialism or on the British Labour Party (of which I am a supporter) but as a show-up of the perversions to which a centralised economy is liable and which have already been partly realised in Communism and Fascism."

Given that it's a satire and an extrapolation of post-war Britain (1984-1985), and not a prophecy as such, today, would he find the had got right? One of his intentions was to point up the division of the world into zones of influence, and that certainly has come about, with its corollary that Britain has indeed become Airstrip One.

He would be surprised by a woman prime minister and might admire her qualities, especially those he shared, such as belligerence. He would not take kindly to her philistine pep talks, her doses of nasty medicine, or her anger at the sound of another voice. She might have reminded him of Flip, the headmaster's wife in *Such, such were the joys*, of whom he wrote: "The rich boys had milk and biscuits in the middle of the morning, they were given riding lessons once or twice a week. Flip mothered them and called them by their Christian names, and above all they were never camed."

David Hughes



Stylish survivors: some of the trial pieces made by Josiah Wedgwood for his dinner service for Empress Catherine of Russia

## On a plate, the taste of a graceful era

Few pleasures compare with setting out on a quest or sharing someone else's. I was wintering in a friend's cottage in Sussex. Snow muffled the Downs, a log fire burned brightly within. The setting was perfect for vicarious adventure, and my hand fell unerringly on a catalogue, published in a limited edition in 1909, of a dinner service made by Wedgwood in 1774. Within minutes I was in the presence of a treasure hunt that led to one of the forgotten masterpieces of western art.

The illustrations in the book were not only of plates, but of serving dishes, glasses, soup ladles, cream pots. On each of them was painted, in not bad imitation of the best of homely water-colour, a different scene. Each dish reflected a facet of eighteenth-century England. Here was Glastonbury looking mystical a couple of centuries ago, Westminster Bridge before Wordsworth saw it, Hampstead with scarcely a house in sight. It had the air of an England we all mourn.

Indeed the dishes so much resemble early sketches of my own memories of these places that I felt gloriously time-warped. I had only to look at a mansion on a sauce-boat to feel I was living there in pre-Victorian luxury, but also eating richly off it throughout the nineteenth century, while nowadays hunched by a log fire regarding it merely as culture.

At the outset the history of this magnificent earthenware made sad reading. Nine hundred and fifty-two pieces, decorated with 1,244 views of England at its classical apogee, had left Stoke-on-Trent in 1774 on a voyage to St Petersburg, then vanished into the silences of Russia for the better part of a century and a half.

Enter the hero in quest of a mystery. Early in the 1900s a Dr G. C. Williamson, art historian and traveller, bought a Queen Anne house in Hampstead. Convinced that some past master must have pictured it - he wanted to hang his new home on the own walls - he discovered on local inquiry that no fewer than 27 versions of the Hampstead area existed on plates. These were identified as the Imperial Russian Dinner Service. Catherine the Great had commissioned from Josiah Wedgwood himself this huge totalling folly of crockery, so that her courtiers could wipe their gravy off a ruined abbey or fill the streets of London with caviare.

But what had happened to it? Amazingly the old firm could give Williamson no clue. They still held the records, of course. The unstable Catherine, news of whose assassina-

tion was feared in every post, had paid £2,600 more or less on the nail. A few trial pieces had survived in the possession of the Wedgwood family. A cup and saucer had turned up in Liverpool. But most likely the tragedy of old England - the hovels of the poor as liberally depicted as her architectural wonders - had been smashed to pieces by the vicissitudes of time, war and indifference.

This wasn't good enough for Williamson. By now obstinate in his belief that he had glimpsed a token montage of the service while on holiday in St Petersburg, he parried the evasion of Russian officials - a lengthy exchange of letters. They knew nothing and cared ever less. He therefore wrote to the Tsar, who was graciously induced to cause 15 to be photographed the few pieces - including, to Williamson's joy, his own house from several angles - which appeared at first glance to be the sole survivors of the set. The quest seemed over. Williamson had found his home.

But fate, as if reluctant to let England be represented exclusively by Hampstead, now stepped in to arouse a royal interest in the search. The Tsar turned his palaces upside down. He had the pantries ransacked. And there, stacked, wrapped, neglected, coated with foreign dust, lay most of the rest of that England of long ago. Little was broken. Art had come through. It must have been like unweaving another man in Hampstead, this great banquet of pottery is displayed in the Hermitage in Leningrad, waiting for the package tours to respond to it with as much love and recognition as I did on picking up that book by the fire.

I indeed have been excited by the dinner service ever since. Who can resist the thought that just a quest duly accomplished, but of what people in fancy dress nibbling and chattering over, scraping their knives on slurring bortsch out of, and totally ignoring under their noses one of the most civilized eras in the story of man? It makes a meal of irony somehow, that first time we exported our culture whole, only to have it hidden away in cupboards.

I only wish the Kaiser had commissioned Wedgwood to make a similar service, featuring the long golden Edwardian afternoon, just before the Great War. What fun we could have had with the metaphor! The Imperial German Dinner Service, a novel by David Hughes, is published by Constable on Monday at £6.50.





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## TRUST SHOT DOWN

The shock, outrage and revolution registered around the world at the deliberate destruction of a civilian aircraft which strayed over Soviet territory have caused a marked deterioration in East-West relations. Horror at the scale of the disaster, sympathy for the bereaved, and anger against those responsible have fused in a general determination that such a catastrophe should not happen again. The incident exhibits all that is worst in the Soviet system: the morbid paranoia, untruthfulness, obsessive secrecy, and brutal disregard for human suffering resulting from the pursuit of political aims of doubtful value.

Was it all a terrible mistake? The inevitable outcome of the international tensions which place deadly weapons in the hands of inexperienced young pilots so afraid of not fulfilling their duty that they go far beyond what is required? No: the evidence supplied by Washington and Tokyo based on careful monitoring of communications between Soviet aircraft and ground control shows that this was not some crime by a solitary fool or madman. The United States will surely substantiate these accusations, which already seem to be confirmed by the reluctance of the Soviet authorities to collaborate in establishing the full truth. Their claim of CIA involvement is the hackneyed response in an attempt to divert responsibility.

It is generally agreed that Korean Airlines (KAL) Flight 007 crashed with the loss of 269 lives on the night of 31 August to 1 September after straying several hundred miles into Soviet airspace over the highly sensitive military installations on Sakhalin island. That it displayed no hostile intent is tacitly admitted in the brief and unsatisfactory Tass report which stated that Soviet fighters tried to assist the "intruder" to land at the nearest airfield. Unsubstantiated claims by Moscow of possible spying missions by civilian aircraft - unlikely with the availability of high-quality satellite photography - provide no vestige of excuse for risking the lives of passengers by firing bullets, let alone missiles, to force a landing on an airstrip unsuited for an aeroplane of this size.

The original Tass statement failed to clarify what measures were taken by the Soviet interceptors to compel KAL 007 to land; yet internationally recognized procedures exist for just such occasions. The Korean Boeing 747 appeared to have

radio problems, but this is no explanation since an interceptor is expected to establish visual contact, showing that the intruder is to make a landing; there are procedures for darkness as well as daylight. If the message is still not clear, the fighter can fly alongside and fire a short burst of machine-gun fire ahead, without any risk to life.

The most damning indictment is that the airliner was tracked for more than two hours without any attempt by Moscow to contact the countries or airlines most likely to have an aircraft in difficulty in this particular area. The United States and Japanese authorities should likewise explain in detail what steps they took to contact Moscow when they became aware of the aircraft's plight. Modern communications are such that total failure to establish contact to discuss procedures in this emergency is likely to have arisen from human, rather than technological shortcomings.

Even without the full facts being known it is reasonable to draw certain conclusions. The Soviet leaders' refusal to admit immediately that a civilian aircraft had been destroyed by their fighters would argue that they too realize that protecting military secrets in peacetime could never excuse such a crime. In February 1973 Moscow condemned as a "monstrous crime" the shooting down by Israeli fighters of a Libyan Boeing 727 which strayed over sensitive military installations at a time of high tension between Israel and the Arab countries. Mrs Golda Meir, the Israeli Prime Minister, immediately expressed her deep sorrow at the heavy loss of life while not, however, regretting the action Israel took. None the less, the nearest relatives of the deceased were brought to Israel at the state's expense and other attempts were made to show official regret. Despite the extenuating circumstances, this deliberate downing of an airliner with the loss of over seventy lives was rightly denounced both within Israel and abroad - a public pressure to which the democratic Israeli government had to respond with genuine efforts to exclude any repetition should similar circumstances arise again.

In the USSR, however there are no such public pressures to conform to the norms of civilized behaviour. Attacking airliners which for some reason have violated Soviet airspace and forcing them down, regardless of the threat to life, has clearly become established policy; there

are several documented cases. The most relevant was the shooting down of a Korean Airline Boeing 707 which in April 1978 strayed off the normal route from Paris to Seoul; after flying over the military installations around Muryansk it was forced to land on a frozen lake in Soviet Karelia, north of Leningrad. Only luck and the pilot's skill prevented great loss of life; as it was, two passengers were killed by the bullets of the Soviet interceptor. The USSR was not prepared to cooperate in an investigation which might have helped to avoid this latest disaster. The authorities retained the flight recorder in the USSR rather than making it immediately available to an international commission of inquiry.

The lack of effective international communication in such emergencies must clearly be rectified. Further progress in navigational aids can be expected, but faults will still occur in all equipment, including the technology controlling the launching of missiles. The "hot-line" has been improved, but the will to consult before taking such drastic action is sadly lacking.

Unless Moscow moves quickly to explain this outrage and show willingness to participate in international agreements to avoid its repetition the East-West meeting planned for next week in Madrid will have little point.

The United States' administration is under strong public pressure to retaliate. It may be compelled to make a punitive gesture of some sort. But it is better to avoid over-reaction in the heat of the moment. Any attempt to impose sanctions should be based on the cool appraisal of Soviet realities and of the constant factors in Soviet policies, and not initiated on impulse just because another demonstration of Soviet ruthlessness concentrates public opinion on the need to act.

Arms control talks must continue, since an even higher interest is involved. But if the Soviet Union continues to brazen out its part in the affair, the question of trust and verifiability must arise, making it impossible for negotiators to move beyond their suspicions of the malevolence of Soviet intentions. The attack which destroyed 269 lives was destructive also of trust. It can be repaired only by the Soviet leaders admitting their part in this tragedy and accepting due responsibility.

## NO CAUSE FOR RELAXATION

Nearly all the well-known forecasting groups expect unemployment to rise over the next few years. Almost no one believes that, while the present Government is in power and remains committed to monetary restraint, unemployment can decline by significant amounts. The conflict between a sound money policy and an improvement in labour market conditions is widely thought to be absolute.

But the August unemployment figures give some reasons for questioning the conventional wisdom. When allowance is made for the numerous reclassifications and revisions that have been made to the statistics, there was an underlying fall in the unemployment total of 7,000. This follows a rise of 10,000 in July and 27,000 in June. The average monthly increase in 1982 was also 27,000. The better trend is confirmed by the vacancies figures. The number of vacancies last month was 162,000, over 40 per cent higher than a year earlier.

None of this should be an occasion for trumpet-blowing. The employment situation is bad and it will remain bad for many months to come. It has merely stopped getting worse. But the news is important because it challenges the widely held belief that monetary control cannot be reconciled with economic recovery and a strengthening demand for labour. The Government must feel very pleased.

Indeed, there is a possibility that the emphasis in economic policy will shift. As the output and employment figures become better over the next year or two, ministers will feel tempted to

highlight the improvements in these areas and neglect their financial targets. It is already being suggested that, if the task of Mrs Thatcher's first term was to reduce inflation, the task of the second is to generate a supply-side miracle with high rates of economic growth.

The Government must ignore this kind of talk. Its overriding priority is and must continue to be the restoration of price stability. The rationale for its approach to the economy has always been that, in the long run, there is no trade-off between inflation and unemployment. Indeed, it can be argued that price stability helps the smooth working of the labour market because it removes the disagreements about prospective inflation which so confuse and embitter wage bargaining. Treasury ministers must not lapse back into the old-fashioned and discredited 1960s-style rhetoric of "growthmanship", "demand reflation" and the like.

Paradoxically, the Government will best serve the cause of higher employment if its statements are unequivocal about the outlook for economic growth and unqualified in their commitment to eliminating inflation. By far the hardest part of its original programme was to persuade unions and employers that policy would not deviate from the central task of inflation control. Now that the credibility barrier has been broken, wage-bargainers both expect low inflation and reach low pay settlements. This more realistic mood encourages workers to price themselves back into jobs.

If Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues even hinted about the

desirability of more growth and a return to "full employment" (whatever that might mean), inflation expectations would immediately increase. Higher inflation expectations would worsen employment prospects by provoking extravagant wage claims. This is one of the rare cases in government where articulate pessimism is more benign in its eventual results than false optimism.

Some sceptics about Government policy regard the goal of price stability, endorsed in the Conservative election manifesto, as unrealistic and over-ambitious. They seem to think that we live in an inflationary world now and shall do for evermore. After forty years of continuously rising prices, the attitude is understandable enough. But other countries are already back to price stability. In the past six months consumer prices have barely risen in Germany and have actually dropped slightly in Japan.

It would undoubtedly require a major imaginative effort to think ourselves back into a condition where the value of money is the same today as it was last year and will still be the same in one year's or five years' time. But the consequent benefits - in terms of respect for government as well as the reduction of business uncertainty - would be very great.

Price stability must remain the ultimate objective. The August unemployment figures are a hopeful sign. But the Government must not allow them to sidetrack it into trading a little more inflation today for a little less unemployment tomorrow.

## Supply and demand

From Mr R. M. J. Withers

Sir, Your August 22 leader on natural monopolies was marred by some apparently ill-considered observations on the Central Electricity Generating Board. For rival power stations to try and outbid each other on costs of supply to a national grid is indeed technically feasible but is not necessarily linked to ownership.

It has been practised within the CEBG for years. There may be scope for further encouragement of low-cost private supply to a national grid (e.g. as a by-product from process industries' back pressure sets), this source is unlikely to amount to the majority supply. For this purpose large-scale machinery has been found appropriate, but it is specific to supply undertakings around the world.

These large-scale capital-intensive power stations involve such long time spans of public consent to the type of operation, of construction and of financial return as to inhibit private development under present market conditions. Yours sincerely, JOHN WITHERS, The Barn, Maplewell Road, Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire.

## Quality test for an export-led boom

From the Director General of the Institute of Export

Sir, The Institute of Export would go some way with Mr Bernard Dembo (September 1) in his comments about the difficulty of achieving an export-led boom. We would, however, part company when he says that to be competitive on specification, quality, delivery and price one must have volume of production.

The Institute observes that successful exporters achieve their results by being competitive in all the ways that Mr Dembo suggests, but above all by making specialized goods which particular customers require. Price then becomes a relative factor. If the goods or the service that you offer are of the right quality for their purpose and, as is often the case with potential producers in this country, the service or the goods are unique, then you can price for a profit even if the absolute amount may seem large.

We observe that despite all the difficulties which Mr Dembo enumerates a great many firms are still successful exporters of physical goods; moreover, they achieve these exports at a profit. They do this partly for the reasons I have already suggested, but also because they take great care in the detail of their operation at every point from design to the arrangements for transferring money and ensuring that it is credited at the earliest moment to their account in the UK.

Naturally, we notice particularly that those firms who follow the techniques which this Institute seeks to spread as widely as possible, limit their risks and increase their chances of profit.

Yours faithfully, DAVID N. ROYCE, Director General, The Institute of Export, World Trade Centre, E1, September 1.

## Spending priorities

From Sir David Lane

Sir, Other readers, too, may have been disturbed today (August 24) by the contrast between (a) a television documentary on the "Lifetime to the Falklands", which made clear its astronomical cost, and (b) yet another report in your columns of the harmful effects of the financial squeeze on the National Health Service.

All of us admire the heroism, in their different ways, of the men who liberated and are now defending the Falklands and of the doctors, nurses and others who strive to maintain standards in the NHS (and for whom my wife has recently had cause to be grateful). Yet we are not in danger of getting our spending priorities wrong? The forthcoming public expenditure review one must hope that Mr Norman Fowler and Mr Kenneth Clarke will stand firm against any further Treasury pressure for cuts in the NHS, and that other ministers will support them. It must surely be possible to keep total public expenditure under control, including an adequate share for defence, without subjecting to still greater strain a service which is used and appreciated by the great majority of the people.

Yours truly, DAVID LANE, 5 Spinney Drive, Great Shelford, Cambridge, August 24.

## Off-beat music

From Sir Michael Tippett, CH

Sir, I see from the brochure of events at the Barbican in September that the only performances there of music that is off the beaten track or contemporary are given by schools orchestras and young children.

The music teachers concerned deserve praise and encouragement for their enterprise. For at this time they are working under the constant threat of financial cutbacks and restrictions.

Clearly, our concert life and culture will be much impoverished if proper support and funding are not maintained for this vital part of the educational spectrum.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL TIPPETT, As from: 48 Great Marlborough Street, W1, August 27.

## Redundant church

From Sir John Summerson

Sir, H. S. Goodhart-Rendell, to whose threatened church of St Wilfrid, Brighton, Gavin Stamp! draws conspicuous attention in your issue of August 29, was one of the most interesting architects of his time. He defied every trend of the thirties, studied the great Victorians when nobody else had a word to say for them and produced buildings which baffled his contemporaries and still challenge criticism by their originality and intellectual integrity.

In the present surge of "post-modern" sentiment, when the first of these qualities is running very far ahead of the second, Goodhart-Rendell's work becomes powerfully relevant. St Wilfrid's ought not to be demolished.

Yours faithfully, JOHN SUMMERSON, 1 Eton Villas, NW3.

## Missing the point

From Mr Peter Bryer

Sir, It is some years since I saw a notice by the roadside informing me: "Bear left Guildford". I have often wondered why, because it is a nice town and its people are very kind.

Yours faithfully, PETER BRYER, Little Applemore, Pilley Bailey, Lynton, Hampshire.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Fair hearing for needs of the poor

From Mr Louis Browne

Sir, I am in agreement with the analysis of your leading article (August 30) concerned with social security benefits.

I believe that to make such cuts as have been suggested in the only source of income many of our young unemployed have would indeed be to stir up a hornet's nest, with potentially serious repercussions.

There is now an apparent lack of an effective sympathetic voice in the Cabinet for the poorer members of our society. The enforced departure of ministers from the "Liberal-Conservative element" in the Cabinet, notably Sir Ian Gilmour and Norman St John-Stevas, with their replacements coming from the "hard-faced" faction in our party, has resulted in the kind of abominable suggestions concerning cuts in benefits that have been made.

Living in a town where unemployment is 18.5 per cent (under the new method of counting - approximately 34 per cent under the old method) I and my Young Conservative colleagues find it totally unacceptable that a Government, especially a Conservative Government, should seriously consider such cuts.

I fervently hope that such suggestions as have been made will be refuted by the Prime Minister as soon as possible. If they are not, then the prospects do no longer seem for compassionate social policy under this Government.

Yours faithfully, LOUIS BROWNE, Chairman, Birkenhead Young Conservatives, 41 Inglemere Road, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Merseyside, August 30.

### From the Director, the Low Pay Unit

Sir, Your leading article, "Nibbling at benefits" is a timely and welcome contribution to the current debate on young people's income and employment. The purpose of the proposed reductions in teenagers' social security entitlement, as you point out, is not only to make substantial savings at the expense of a group who, as yet, are unable to vote. Such proposals also fit well within an overall package of policies designed to reduce the wage expectations of young people. The meagre allowances available

to Youth Training Scheme trainees are part of this package, as is the Young Workers' Scheme, which offers firms a subsidy if they pay low wages to young people. Ministers have also seriously considered removing young people from the scope of wages council minimum wage protection, although this could only be done in contravention of international agreements.

The Government justifies such policies as necessary to "price young people into jobs". Yet, as your editorial observes, there is little evidence that further reductions in youth wages will have any significant impact on the level of youth unemployment. Indeed, Department of Employment studies have been unable to find any statistically significant relationship between changes in young people's wages and their unemployment rates over the two decades up to 1979.

Since then young people's relative pay has declined while their unemployment rate has climbed steeply. Moreover the Young Workers' Scheme, although popular with employers especially in the already low-paying service sector, has been a spectacular failure as a means of creating new jobs.

Employers are not required to demonstrate that they are taking on new staff to qualify for the subsidy, or to provide training, but only to pay low wages. So a Government-commissioned study of the workings of the scheme carried out last year found that 90 per cent of the jobs for which a subsidy was paid would have existed anyway, while a further 4 per cent were created at the expense of adult workers. Only 6 per cent of subsidised jobs were newly created.

Here, perhaps, is a more appropriate source of public expenditure saving than reductions in benefits for young people.

The Government believe, as in the 1920s, that wage cuts are the only viable solution to unemployment. Current policies appear to be aimed at delivering to the labour market a generation whose expectations are permanently reduced. The cost, whether measured in terms of hardship for young people or in their future disaffection with work, may prove very high. Yours faithfully, CHRIS POND, Director, Low Pay Unit, 9 Poland Street, W1, August 31.

### Detained in Rampton

From the Director of MIND

Sir, Your excellent editorial (August 25) about the patient detained at Rampton for 11 years most adequately highlights many of the issues raised by this case. More than anything else, Lyle Clarke's experience illustrates why MIND fought over many years for the introduction of automatic referrals of certain categories of detained patients to mental health review tribunals.

This was realized in the Mental Health Act 1983 and offers new hope to many long-stay detained patients who are unable to apply themselves and who have either been forgotten or about whom inaccurate assumptions have been made because of faulty records.

I would like to raise two important wider issues which are touched upon in your editorial; first, Mr Clarke appears to have been detained in Rampton, in part at least, because of seriously inaccurate medical records which he was not allowed to see and therefore, without an independent tribunal decided to actively prove their accuracy or (as in this case) they were made public, there was no opportunity for them to be put right.

Tribunal medical reports are frequently withheld from the patient because they would be "detrimental to the patient's health". I cannot think of anything more detrimental to a patient than to be detained in hospital against his/her will when it was quite unnecessary. This case demands that we look once again at

the whole question of patients' files and the patients' right of access to them and calls for a radical redirection of policy whereby it would only be in extreme cases that patients do not have access to their own files.

The second issue raised by the case is the question of aftercare in the community. Automatic tribunals are going to result in more long-term patients being discharged from their detained status and it is essential, if this reform is going to mean anything, that adequate facilities are available for them to return to living in the community rather than be "warehoused" as informal patients in hospital.

The 1983 Mental Health Act places a clear duty on local authorities and district health authorities to provide "aftercare" for discharged longer term detained patients. The current situation does not augur well for the future fulfilment of that duty.

The latest DHSS personal social services statistics indicate that two local authorities in England and Wales make no special provision whatsoever of housing for discharged patients. Local authorities, in particular, have got to be educated that this is an area of need that has got to receive an appropriate share of their resources. I hope that this case will mark the start of that education.

Yours faithfully, CHRIS HEGINBOTHAM, Director, MIND, 22 Harley Street, W1, August 26.

### Dockland designs

From Mr David Roberts

Sir, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe's plea (July 2) for the creation of a Royal Institute to define and underpin the development of the dockland areas of London seems largely to have gone unnoticed or to have been blandly sidestepped in your columns. While sad institutional clumps of silver birch and cherry perch on tastefully knee-high knolls amid the desolate reincarnation of the Victorian recreation grounds which are to be our lot, the opportunity to create a character and develop at little cost a structure for two miles of flat land marked only by evidence of our commercial and engineering achievement is being thrown complacently away.

Here the immense excavations, structures and vistas of the Victoria, Albert and George V docks stretch over a mile, their mostly mean warehousing relieved by an Edwardian manor-house folly of offices, a brisk, settled Board of Trade building or a splendid railway hotel; the trivial and insensitive handling of the sinuous line of water, the refusal to see the watercourse, the avenue of mature plane trees, the old railway track and the emptiness as opportunities for the creation of place, of character and of life show the hollowiness of achievement where insight is absent.

At very little comparative cost, and without affecting necessary demolition, development and exploitation of the area we could show our grandchildren that what our grandparents created, while we could not emulate, we did at least respect and embellish.

Yours etc, DAVID ROBERTS, 25 Harper Road, Beckton, E6, August 26.

## Sutton Hoo burial site in danger

From Dr W. J. Blair

Sir, Mr Kern's objections (August 29) to the proposed work at Sutton Hoo are well meant but illogical. Indeed "all excavation is destruction", but there is an obvious difference between the demolition of visible monuments and the archaeological dissection of layers and features which are invisible until excavated.

Excavation involves converting data inaccessible in the ground into data accessible on paper. Retrieval is never quite perfect and techniques are always improving: this is the one valid argument against excavating outstanding sites which are not threatened.

But the East Anglian royal tombs at Sutton Hoo are threatened, by scores of determined treasure-hunters lured by the riches which they are likely to contain. Far better to recover 90 per cent of the data from this unique site than to run the risk of losing it completely.

Yours faithfully, W. J. BLAIR, The Queen's College, Oxford, August 30.

## Court-martial cases

From Mr Peter T. Scott

Sir, Mr T. A. Ende's letter (August 29) referring to the supposedly public nature of courts martial during both the world wars prompts me to raise a related point regarding the wisdom of allowing the records of such trials during the First World War to remain closed to public inspection.

There are a substantial number of instances where the details of First World War executions, giving the name and unit of the condemned man, the charge on which he was convicted and the date of his execution are recorded in documents already within the public domain at the Public Record Office. So far as I am aware there is no restriction on the publication of these brief, final details.

Conversely, Judge Babington's forthcoming study is largely based on closed records and, while details of the trials will be published in this new book, no names or units will be mentioned.

Concern with both the fate and the identity of these men is increasingly apparent and will undoubtedly redouble once Judge Babington's book is published. However, other historians attempting to pursue research in this field will now find a curious and highly unsatisfactory situation where not only have closed records been partially opened, but the reason for keeping those records closed has been rendered wholly pointless by virtue of the existence of records that have been open for many years.

Surely it would be better for the authorities to grant immediate and unrestricted access to the full trial records and all the relevant documents presently removed from the war diaries, rather than allow what Stephen Roskill has described as "the speculation, rumour and innuendo" that surround this subject to be unnecessarily prolonged?

Yours faithfully, PETER T. SCOTT, Hon Editor, *Stand To!* The Journal of the Western Front Association, 6 Cranleigh Gardens, Sanderstead, South Croydon, Surrey, August 30.

## What members want

From Lord Houghton of Sowerby

Sir, If the recently published canvass (August 26) of rank and file opinion on democracy in the Inland Revenue Staff Federation is any guide, the TUC should not only decide to have talks with Mr Tebbit but with other union members as well.

They would then know whether to continue to condemn his proposals as being anti-union or to accept his better judgement of what their members really want. I am Sir, your obedient servant, HOUGHTON OF SOWERBY, House of Lords, August 30.

## Test of opinion

From Mr Roger Baker

Sir, Your page three picture today (September 1) shows a man brandishing a dead fish in the air. This proves, apparently, the Thames is now free of pollution. Is it really necessary to celebrate this fact by slaughtering the creatures who, unwisely, now regard the river as safe to live in?

Yours etc, ROGER BAKER, Flat F, 23/24 Great James Street, WC1, September 1.

## Beyond argument

From Mr J. Selwyn Davies

Sir, The Secretary of University College, Cardiff has kindly drawn my attention to the entry in *The Times* Diary (August 30) which quotes our entry in the department's prospectus as reading: The course "will explore the various problems connected with the nature and effectiveness of arguments. No prior experience in the subject is required."

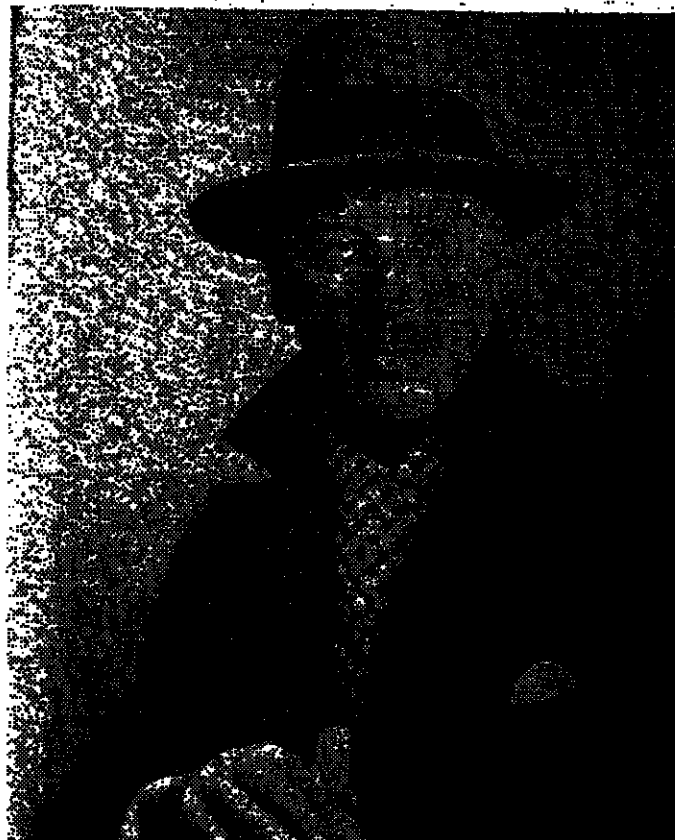
The secretary has also drawn my attention to the fact that this course description could perhaps have been even better employed for a course the department successfully ran a few years ago on "Death". Yours faithfully, J. S. DAVIES, Director, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University College, Cardiff, 38 Park Place, Cardiff, August 30.







## THE ARTS



Lord Berners (left) was a composer, a novelist, a painter and a man of great hospitality. Between the wars he entertained 'the famous, the well-born, the wicked, the amusing, talented and beautiful in a style they never forgot'. Today, he is probably best remembered for the ballet 'A Wedding Bouquet', for which he both wrote the score and designed the costumes - right, Pêpé ('This would make a dog uneasy'). Michael Ratcliffe celebrates the centenary of his birth which falls in the middle of this month.

## Lord Berners, that most versatile peer

The number of once-familiar facts about Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, fourteenth Baron Berners and fifth Baronet, the century of whose birth falls on September 18, is actually quite small, but since even some of these are in danger of being forgotten by people under fifty and, but for a small band of enthusiasts, most of his work is neglected, they should first be repeated here.

Lord Berners composed music, wrote memoirs and novels, and painted. Osbert Sitwell believed that he had done more than anyone else to civilize the wealthy in England between the wars, and Stravinsky, partly out of respect and affection towards him, partly from malice towards the others, described him as the "best" twentieth-century composer we had got. Berners compared himself to the old man of Thermopylae who never did anything properly. He divided his time between Rome (3 Foro Romano) and Faringdon House in Berkshire, where he dyed his pigeons the colours of the Tories, Berghes, built the last folly in England, and entertained the famous, the well-born, the wicked, amusing, talented and beautiful in a style and with a generosity they never forgot. Oh yes, and the dogs wore diamond collars.

Much of this was repeated tirelessly in the British press between 1920 and his death in 1950, when *The Times* placed him in the dilettante tradition of Beckford and Walpole and seemed to imply that, in the new world of socialism and the subsidized arts, nothing further need be said.

A biography is badly needed, for even the most superficial inquiries supply contradictory views and add to the puzzle. It is true, for example, that he travelled about the countryside in a Rolls Royce protected by a series of masks designed to stun the stares of the vulgar, but when he died it turned out that many of the vulgar had adored him and not

been frightened at all: worse, he was genuinely mourned as an influence for the Good. The clavi-chord in the back of the Rolls was not installed in order that "the versatile peer" of popular myth might avert the devil boredom along the way; it was tucked under the front seat and taken into hotels at night so that the composer might compose, as he usually did, between seven and nine in the morning. It was not (as Evelyn Waugh) a spinet, nor a Bechstein grand.

Some idea of how he might have sounded on a piano may be gathered from a private recording made in Oxford of a 1941 polka: the effect is a cross between Mr Tost on a clear highway and Wanda Landowska crashing a water-jump being an artist of exhilarating determination and spirit, and a Baron at that, he remains in the saddle, but you can see why Nadia Boulanger tapped him on the shoulder one weekend at the house and asked him to move over. "I think she came with Cide," remembers his friend and heir Robert Hohenberg, the present owner of Faringdon.

"Gerald used to make the most awful row and rattled the tin toys all over the house. He didn't mind a bit."

Music - Berners was an amateur composer only in the literal sense that his training was minimal and incomplete - was the most considerable of his three talents, and peering the least. The small, mannerly, Court-tied landscapes of France, Italy and England breathe an airless quietude foreign to most of his personality and work, dark-like and subdued, where the colours of his orchestral writing, particularly the *Fantasia Espagnole* (1928) and *A Wedding Bouquet* (1936), remain brilliant and fresh.

After leaving Eton he studied in Dresden, acquiring a taste for Wagner and Strauss, entered the Diplomatic Service, and whilst serving at the British Embassy in Rome during the First World War became a friend of Alfredo Casella.

Between 1915 and 1921 he composed a number of startlingly original piano pieces and songs, blending parody, sentiment, and pastiche (many of them may be heard on Peter and Medici Dickinson's record *A Portrait of Lord Berners*, Unicorn RHM 355), which established him as a France-orientated member of the English avant-garde.

Much of his talent in these early pieces is graphic. The first of the three little funeral marches, for example (for a statesman, a canary and a rich aunt), of which Casella himself gave the premiere at the Accademia di Santa Cecilia in 1916, suggests a figure performing private and unregarded leaps for joy at the base of a great crowd. The year 1916 saw the death of the Emperor Franz Josef and the birth of Da-Da, and in this strange little piece the two occasions meet, but Berners rarely sustained any sort of destructive force for long and it is striking that, of the three "Psychological fragments" of 1916, the one which has won best is not "Laughter" or "Hate" but "The Sign".

His happiest gift lay in composing music for dancers. He wrote five ballets: *The Triumph of Neptune* (1926) for Diaghilev and *Luna Park* (1930) for a Cochrane revue. (Both *Balanchine: A Wedding Bouquet* (1936), *Cupid and Psyche* (1939) and *Les Sirenes* (1940), these three choreographed by Ashton, for Sadler's Wells Ballet. There is much vitality to delight in them all, but *Wedding Bouquet*, to a text by Gertrude Stein which treats words like squashed balls hurled round a polygram, is Berners's masterpiece - funny, unstoppable and, unusually, well shaped, to the shapelessness of the narrative. It returns to the Royal Ballet repertoire in October.

The major events of the century have been ignored, incidentally, by the recording companies, the Proms, BBC2 and Channel 4. are the British premiere of his only opera, *Le Carrosse de Saint Sacrement*

(Radio 3, September 18), an exhibition at the Royal Festival Hall (September 29-November 17) and the republication of *First Childhood* and *Far From the Madding War* (1941) in one paperback volume (Oxford, £2.95). Berners is joint composer of the week from September 19, and Peter Dickinson's radio documentary follows *Carravase*. There will be a centenary concert at Wigmore Hall on September 25.

*Le Carrosse de Saint Sacrement*, produced at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées in 1924, is based on the Merimée story which inspired Offenbach's *Perichole*. (Perhaps they could be played together). An earlier opera, *Salskunda*, was abandoned in 1920, presumably because Alfano had just got there first, and a later one, *Faust*, with libretto by the friend whom he referred to in this context as Goethe-rudie Stein, disintegrated on the outbreak of the Second World War when Berners came close to complete breakdown for the only time in his life. At the beginning of 1940 he underwent psychoanalysis. "What was it like?" friends would enquire. "They opened up my mind and they found a dead bird."

Recovery from depression was swift. By the end of 1940 Berners put a foot wrong and often an unusually wise view of the peculiarities of human behaviour, whether through a loving and subtle portrait of his mother, to whom he was close, in the sardonic of a pre-school headmaster or the indestructible indifference of late-Victorian Strophshire - when not even the arrival of two single ladies at a book tea dressed as *I promise you* could cause much of a stir.

*Far From the Madding War* is a hard, bright jewel from a dark hour. Only 70 pages long and described at the time as charmingly inconsequential and gloriously funny, it is certainly the second best non-theatrical work he realized, the first. For: beyond tightly fictionalized portraits of



visitors' book under "profession": "write to the above".

Two Shaw letters will be among many Berners memorabilia in what promises to be a splendid exhibition on the South Bank, including Berners's drawing, all points shoes at the piano, of "Lord Berners making more sweetness than violence", a letter from Dali which looks as though a mother distracted bird has stamped all over it, and the elaborate exchange of letters between Berners, Walton and their respective solicitors over a threat to put Walton into an entirely fictitious book titled "Ridiculous Composers I Have Known".

Walton was an irresistible butt on a trip to Athens with him and Sir Osbert Sitwell in the Twenties. Berners climbed the Acropolis early one morning to chalk "Osbert loves Willie".

*First Childhood* (1934) takes a few pages to shake off a certain Georgian quaintness and find a voice of its own, but once it does the result is a devastating and direct: "In appearance," writes Berners of his paternal grandmother, "Lady Bouchier was not unlike Holbein's portrait of Bloody Mary with just a touch of Charley's Aunt." Thereafter, this memoir of an imaginative child in a phantasmagoric environment rarely puts a foot wrong and offers an unusually wise view of the peculiarities of human behaviour, whether through a loving and subtle portrait of his mother, to whom he was close, in the sardonic of a pre-school headmaster or the indestructible indifference of late-Victorian Strophshire - when not even the arrival of two single ladies at a book tea dressed as *I promise you* could cause much of a stir.

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Clarissa Churchill, Penelope Bejeman, Maurice Bowra and the writer himself, Berners engages the patriotic Zeitgeist with a sharp and sceptical sword, offering a wicked alternative view of Churchill's and Orwell's Englands which, had it been fully understood at the time, must surely have given offence.

Towards the end of his lecture, carried away by his eloquence, he had exhorted them to meet the foe with blazing eyes. The Provost had complimented him on the success of his oratory and said that he had heard that some many people were walking about the streets with blazing eyes that tonight were no longer necessary in the blackout.

Thus "Lollipop" Jenkins, alias Harold Nicholson, on a visit from the corridors of power to stiffen Oxford's languid resolve. (Nicholson was so upset by this that Berners had to insist he had never had him in mind.) Beneath the joke is a desperate sense of utility at the pointlessness of the war. Ennui, the Warden's daughter, decides that for her war work she will meticulously unpick, an hour each day, a piece of German medieval embroidery, faced with the prospect of the old world slipping into irreversible decay, she begins to wonder whether it would be better to end it quickly, and that to destroy might, in the long run, be less terrible than to create.

We are a long way from the jolly postcard of 1935 ("It was lovely meeting Hitler," wrote Berners to Heber-Percy from Munich) and close the comedy of real despair. *Far From the Madding War* is much tougher than *Finian's Rainbow* or *Beethoven*, which it has been compared, and closer to Peacock and Waugh: it may be enjoyed for its own sake and as a kind of companion piece to Waugh's *Pid On More Flaps* (1942), a comparison which Berners has no cause to fear. It is a find, a lost classic, and a perfect way to begin the savouring of Lord Berners.

## Radio All done by ear

Do you ever have the feeling, when the credits come up for those programmes of scientific explanation at which television is held to be so good, that your grasp of whatever it may be is somehow less than might have been expected? Why so? Is it that you're not quite bright enough to get the message?

Perhaps... but such programmes often suggest another and quite different reason: it is as if wealth of diagram, implacable ingenuity in the devising of visual equivalents and the human eye's addiction to constant movement and variety - which television really has no option but to serve - had by some means obscured the information to be conveyed. If, as Channel 4 has tried to do, you sit people down to discuss some topic without the accustomed visual trappings, then the eye - which expects to be diverted - becomes bored, and again information, which may in itself be interesting and important, fails to register.

The blessing of radio is that the insatiable eye can have no expectations. Everything is down to the slow and patient ear, and I have been nowhere more conscious of the value of this than in listening to the Radio 3 series of Friday evening interviews which John Maddox is currently conducting with eminent scientific practitioners.

The format is much the same from week to week: Maddox delivers a short introduction to the evening's topic and mentions some of the problems that surround it. How do genetic instructions result in fully formed living creatures? What do people do in mathematical research? What is present understanding of the structure of the earth? Or of the cosmos? How does the body's immune system work? There is always only one topic per programme and the introduction culminates in the first question.

Several questions and answers later there is a summary of what has been said; then more question and answer, more summary, and so on. If an answer threatens to fly off into the technical stratosphere, Maddox quickly pulls it into a lower orbit, but never - if the apparently respectful interview relationship is anything to go by - to the point of oversimplification or distortion of the speaker's intentions.

To someone like myself with a vague scientific interest but little

capacity or education, the result is immensely informative. For instance, on the basis of *Natural Defences*, last night's talk with Dr Martin Raff, I seem to have the first time to have a general grasp of what immunology is about. Perhaps such subjects can be discussed only at or above a certain level of difficulty and concentration. Does television - which I'm sure has tried to tell me about immunology before - fail because it oversimplifies in diagrams and visual equivalents and cannot by its nature say with one speaker or one image for more than seconds at a time?

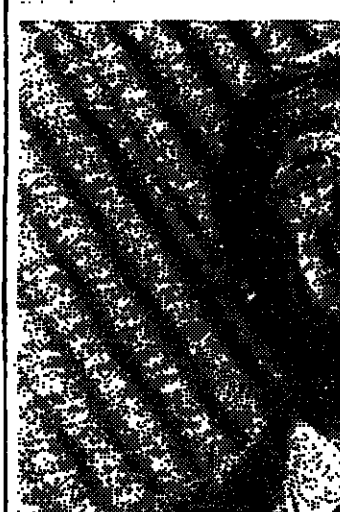
Mind you, even on Radio 3 all is not entirely without blemish: John Maddox has shown in the past that he prefers the more "scientific" sciences and he is doing it again. To be fair, this seems to be not only personal preference, but a tacit one where we are in psychology, sociology, anthropology is something with which radio science (and medicine, come to that) does not much concern itself. How is it, when its lethal effects are everywhere to see, that we take so little interest in our own behaviour and its origins? That is a question which, as it multiplies over future policy, the Science Unit might like to consider.

Science stood upon the fringes of an engaging little programme last Tuesday and did so to some effect. In *Jinxes* (Radio 4; producer, John Theocaris) Jack Gruter had assembled the experiences of a number of people convinced that they were victims of quite exceptional runs of minor disaster. In between a statistician and a psychologist commented: the former pointing out that probability is a much less exclusive idea than people think - the coin can show "heads" ten times in a row and no one need look outside the probable. The psychologist remarked how people often behave so as to make "bad luck" inevitable; or select the events that support a "jinx" explanation while ignoring those that do not, and so on.

Not one contributor, it seemed to me, could really point to misfortune requiring special explanation, but all thought they could. I was reminded of the caution: "Think yourself unlucky only if you take up coffin-making and people stop dying".

David Wade

## Television One-man comedy



Kenneth Williams is the champion of speech: his voice hits a high note and then plummets to the earth, a duchess one minute and a ditsman the next. The low nasal sound of cockney can be discerned in even the most regal circumstances, however, which is no doubt why his *Comic Rhapsody* (BBC 1) are in St Pancras, London. Mr Williams is an unmistakable part of that breezy, vulgar tradition of London humour, all bloomers and Army medical examinations, which died in music hall only to be revived on television. How else can you rise above the size, dirt and anonymity of the great city except by being outrageous - a London "type" but, like the great music hall performers, so intensely so that it becomes a form of art?

The programme was a presentation of little Kenneth in London before the war - the piano in the pub, the dilapidated school where

he learnt to recite Browning, and any number of aunts and grandmothers who could only now be separated from Mr Williams by an act of exorcism. This was the only television autobiography in which the hero played all the parts.

Mr Williams is a natural comedian, although the flaring of the eyes have come from long practice. As a child he played Princess Angelica in *The Rose and the Ring* and the local paper described "his miming speed on occasions he must have been followed. But he is a most engaging man - he lives in a world of comic fantasy in which he is the only inhabitant. Who can blame him for leaving St Pancras?"

Peter Ackroyd

### WEEKEND CHOICE

Kings of Infinite Space (tomorrow, BBC 2, 8.10pm) has to do with architecture, not Star Wars, though some of the "sets" (it is not always possible to think of them purely as buildings) would fit happily into that saga of intergalactic big-bangery. This is the story of two Americans with big ideas that became big creations. You must decide for yourself whether, in this context, big is also beautiful. However, compared with the giant concrete boxes with glass holes that have dominated the Modern movement in architecture these past few decades, the vast office-blocks and art galleries and churches designed by Frank Lloyd Wright (post-Modern) tend to lift the spirit even when, on occasion, they also tear the eye. Mostly, Robin Lough's admirably non-technical documentary allows the buildings to speak, or shout, for themselves. For the uninitiated, however, it proves helpful to have one's perception focused by Mr Graves and by Charles Jencks, the architectural historian and critic, who, in writing the script, has not forgotten the human element.

Down at the Hydro (tomorrow,

ITV, 10.10pm), William Sansom's story about a brief encounter at a health farm between a widower (Ian Carmichael) and a wife (Jean Simmons) promises more than it produces in the way of emotional impact, and the "will-they, won't-they?" aspect of the story eventually takes second place to the antic of the other hydro clients, most of whom are portrayed as comics or eccentrics. Mr Carmichael is not called on to exercise his traditional light touch, but the sun does occasionally peep through and, in her middle years, Miss Simmons has noticeably sharpened her acting talent.

Radio choice: A Day in the Life of Radio 4 (tonight, Radio 4, 7.20) is an affectionate lap-pull at the expense of the network's programmes and performers. Some of Russell Davies's jokes probably looked better on paper than they sound, and whatever happened to *Woman's Hour*? But most of the impersonations are wickedly accurate.

Peter Davalle

## EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

### Agreeable trip down a side path

#### Colour Moves King's Theatre

The theory behind Ballet Rambert's new work, given at Edinburgh on Thursday, was explained in an interview with Bridget Riley in *The Times* on Wednesday. The starting point is her designs, the first she has made for the stage, but in a style familiar from her paintings. Composer, choreographer and costume designer follow on from there, hence the title, *Colour Moves*.

It is Norman Morris tried that idea for the same company in the *Realms of Choice*, working with Ralph Koltai, a then little-known designer. The only other precedent that springs to mind is when Roland Pech, the best part of 20 years earlier still, frugally decided to re-use a good decor and found himself ending up with a new ballet. The rarity of the practice is a good indication that it is unlikely to suit many balletic circumstances, but the quality of the artist justified the present attempt.

First then the setting, or rather five settings, since the first cloth hung well forward, is lifted away to reveal another behind, then another drops in front of that, and so on.

They are alternately in cool or

hot colour combinations until the last, which combines (I think) all the previous colours. Vertical stripes are the preferred choice of pattern, but diagonals and horizontal take a turn and one cloth has spots.

Some are more successful than others in achieving the illusion of an extra colour appearing where two contrasting colours join. That will probably depend a lot on the lighting facilities of each theatre, and there cannot be many that do not excel the King's. The first cloth, especially was hard to see, but that provides the wisest

choice. Christopher Benstead's music changes temperature and mood with the setting, hotter or cooler, more lively or subdued. Scored for four wind players, five strings, piano and percussion, it is consistently pleasing in an un-demanding, thoughtful idiom, jazzy at times, reminiscent of Copland at others.

Andrew Slater has dressed the dancers so that each wears, at any moment, a single colour taken from one of the cloths, usually the one being shown; but sometimes anticipating or returning. To vary the outline, he uses various garments (shirts, ankle warmers, trousers of different tops) worn on top of the basic all-over tights.

With a cast of 12, there must be some quick changes back stage to achieve such variety of effect.

One intended effect, however, simply does not work for most of the audience. Anyone above stage level sees the dancers only occasionally and partly against the backcloth. Most of the time the floor cloth which must once have been white but is now a pale yellow, provides the background against which you actually see the performers. Besides, leaving heads and hands visible prevents complete colour transformation anyway.

The ballet has another limitation. Robert North's choreography keeps everyone moving busily and is nearly enough arranged in cells, entrances and so on. But even its big passages are not especially memorable, an adagio number for himself and Catherine Pech, for instance, or a comic trio for Frances Carter, with Ricky Mass and Paul Melis. Consequently it does not build any excitement or satisfying patterns.

The climax is one of colour, not movement, when a single white clad dancer appears at the end.

It might have been interesting to match Bridget Riley's skills against those of a more imaginative choreographer. Or would that only have been a distraction from what is an agreeable exploration of a side path, but nothing to do with the main road of ballet?

John Percival

### Promenade Concert

#### LSO/Abbado

Albert Hall/Radio 3 & 4

After such a superb, exhilarating performance of Beethoven's *Symphonic Fantastique* as the London Symphony Orchestra gave on Thursday, criticism seems beside the point. It must be a relief for this orchestra to escape from its troubles in another place and to reproduce as it really is, a first-class orchestra, on its day, and this indeed was its day, one of the best in the world.

There may have been the occasional rough string entry; the odd brass chord that did not quite come together; a passing infelicity of tuning or phrasing. But all that paled into insignificance beside the tremendous cohesion which

Claudio Abbado's conducting gave to, and drew from, the orchestra. Details how good to hear the string in the waits full possible to have a few more reservations: Ar has a chunky, straightforward approach, and his interpretation of Beethoven's first expressive mark left something to be desired by way of subtlety. Not that he cannot play quietly: the slow movement was done with bated breath, and the explosion into the finale, even if not ideally precise, was powerfully effective. A few little slips, mostly in the left hand, were covered by a strong sense of direction throughout his playing. Rhythmically, it was an exciting evening.

In short, great music-making enjoyed by a vast audience, a Prom to make converts to music. About Emmaus, Ar's account of

Beethoven's Emperor Concerto in the first half, to which the promenaders accorded an equally nervous reception, it was possible to have a few more reservations: Ar has a chunky, straightforward approach, and his interpretation of Beethoven's first expressive mark left something to be desired by way of subtlety. Not that he cannot play quietly: the slow movement was done with bated breath, and the explosion into the finale, even if not ideally precise, was powerfully effective. A few little slips, mostly in the left hand, were covered by a strong sense of direction throughout his playing. Rhythmically, it was an exciting evening.

Nicholas Kenyon

#### Tales from Hollywood

Olivier

Christopher Hampton's plays are rather wholly governed by the product of sociological journalistic research. I suspect that one factor that attracted him to the subject of emigrant German writers in wartime Hollywood was his parallel experience as a highly successful dramatist who vanished for some years into the dream factory. But, as it turns out, *Tales from Hollywood* follows *Savages* as a scrupulously researched piece of reconstruction. Unlike that play, though, it is not the work of a man fired with his theme.

What comes over most insistently is a concern with technique; an understandable preoccupation, given the difficulties of the subject. Los Angeles may have been swarming with skilled gangs, but as many of them were not on speaking terms what use are they to a dramatist? Hampton's solution is to relieve Odon von Horvath from his chance death in a Paris thunderstorm, and dispatch him to California to observe how chance dealt with the refugee intelligentsia.

Hampton reserves his technical masterpiece for the treatment of Brecht, at whose every appearance the naturalistic clutter is swept away, house lights go up, captions descend, and if the scene is laid in

#### Theatre

Brecht's garden there is a finger-post inscribed "Brecht's garden". This is a wonderful visual gag, and it also drives home the fact of Brecht's total, intransigent conviction of his own genius and determination to make it big in Hollywood on his own terms. Ian McDiarmid, equipped with an obligatory cigar and two-days' beard, disrupts every scene with high-pitched nasal derision, in which his contempt for the Californian way of life is only exceeded by his contempt for Thomas Mann. It is a wonderful portrait of a top-dog forced into the role of underdog; and thoroughly confirms the view that Brecht was at his very worst during his American years. It is also by far the most vital element in Peter Gill's production, and when Mr McDiarmid pushes his space-stage doorway off the scene for the last time, he leaves a gap which never heals up.

The rest of the play thrives best as a sophisticated exercise in literary farce. There are some eye-catching opening flourishes with Tarzan and the Marx Brothers, establishing that Mann knew Johnny Weissmuller, and that Schönborg played tennis with Harop. The Salika Viertel salon springs to life with a hilarious double lecture by the Brothers Mann during which the joint dries up to a crisp; and later, with the mass emigrant brouhaha over the signing of the Moscow Free Germany declaration.

One thing that curbs the comedy, though, is the sense that

Hampton is accepting the emigrants on their own terms, as the cultural superiors of their host society. Perhaps they were, but the Americans that do put in the occasional appearance conform so completely to the crass Hollywood stereotype that you feel like jumping to their defence.

As for the other characters, Thomas Mann makes an early score as the one exile who sees himself as a monarch surrounded by a fawning court. Ouy Rolfe plays him beautifully, allowing the narcissism and self-regard merely to glint through the facade of faultless courtesy. The main failure of the evening is in the treatment of brother Heinrich. If Hampton and Horvath have one aim in common, it is to put the overhauled Heinrich back on the map. Philip Locke extracts every particle of irony and intelligence from the character, but the lines jangle him incessantly into playing a sweet, simple old man bravely enduring his last days with the frustrated alcoholic Nelly.

Michael Gambon's Horvath is a precariously varied figure, quiet careerist, and - on two volcanic occasions - spokesman for Europe's agony.

Alison Chitty's vast screens, projecting location pictures, cartoons, and empty expanses of Pacific blue, do convey a strong sense of the treacherous west coast paradise; would the same were true of the play.

Irving Wardle



Ian McDiarmid and Michael Gambon







**DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE TO WIN A FORD SIERRA: SEE PAGE THREE**

**2, 3**  
Travel: A Pyrenean trek - a sojourn in Aran, silent days in Dover, paradise in Parawan; Collecting; Eating out: School dinners

# THE TIMES Saturday

**4, 5**  
Values: Choosing shoes for children; Shopfront; Drink; In the Garden; Review: Rock records of the month; Galleries and Theatre

**7, 8**  
Critics' choice of Dance, Films and Music; Films on TV: Chess; Bridge; Family Life; Concise crossword and The Week Ahead

3-9 SEPTEMBER 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS.

## Water sports: The new wave rolls in

If Everest had not been there, someone would have felt obliged to invent it... such is man's love of challenge and adventure.

Mary Wilson joins the jet skiers and speed sailors whose devotion to new sport has led them to put motorbikes on skis and decorate yachts with fins, foils, tails and outrageous amounts of canvas. Theirs is the search for thrills, spills and the ultimate knot

### Jet setting as the spray flies

The ingenious jet ski combines the water ski with the motorcycle, allowing devotees to speed on water with the freedom and safety of jet propulsion. Such an idea had to come from California - inventor Clay Jacobson thought it all up there in 1970.

Jacobson's first prototype was built with a V hull and fixed handle-pole and used a Rotax engine. It was fantastic but riders found it almost impossible to handle.

Jacobson knew his premise was right, so he started looking for a big manufacturer. Kawasaki saw its potential and in 1971 produced the first machine as it is now.

Today at Thorpe Park, Surrey, British enthusiasts will gather for the 1983 jet ski championships. In Britain jet skiing, as a new sport, has not only had to catch the public's interest, but also to persuade lake-owners and clubs to recognize it as a viable sport. The enthusiasts have had some sponsorship but require more for future events. The Peter Stuyvesant company enabled them to have their first national television coverage when they arranged a Europe versus the United States jet-ski race during their recent water-skiing championships.

When you hear jet skis you might think you are about to be enveloped by swarming horshes. I first heard the loud droning noise as eight jet skis were scorching around a crescent-shaped lake. Four Europeans were desperately vying with their American counterparts, but disaster falling.

They were not too disappointed, however. After all, the Americans had been at it for 12 years - our teams have jet-skied for two years at the most. They did try to even up the odds the night before the race by religiously drinking mineral water while the Americans laid back the Scotch. Someone even put Kirsch on the conferees at breakfast - but to no avail. The late, hard night had not the slightest effect on the American team's superior skill.

However, our jet skiers learned a great deal from the opposing team - mechanical and practical tips gleaned from years of practice; and they were aware of the Americans' very different style - more upright, especially when cornering. That is a vital part of racing, and our team soon realized that leaning right into the

water, bottom first, was not the most satisfactory method of executing the move.

When the excitement had waned, they asked me if I would like to try out a jet ski. Did I detect a smirk on their faces?

The invitation was met with some trepidation. I cannot ride a motorcycle and I have never set foot on a water-ski, so the description of the sport as a mixture of the two did nothing to alleviate my fears.

A jet ski is 7ft long and 2ft wide, powered by a 440cc or 550cc engine. Although it looked kittenish bobbing about in the water, after watching one being raced at 45mph I knew it was capable of turning into a savage beast.

Thankfully, I found the machine relatively easy to ride. The knack - and the challenge - is to balance yourself. Once this is accomplished you are unlikely to fall off, as long as you remember you are a novice, proceed at about 10mph and try not to ape the antics of the experienced riders.

What happens if you tumble off? The jet ski automatically slows down and, as only a well-mannered machine should, behave, turns in continuous circles around you until you can pick it up. It is remarkably safe too. No propeller or rudder to slice you up, as movement is effected by the force of jet-propelled water. The handlebars alter the position of the jet and therefore your direction. The handlebars are at the end of a movable central control column, which can be adjusted to any height for child or adult to ride. It's kneeling or standing.

Jet skis were brought to England in 1980 by Henry Walters. He saw them first five years ago in Barbados. After spending a fortnight of his holiday, Tony had a hunch that there could be a market for the machines in England.

He took the telephone number of the manufacturers off the small metal name tag on the back of the machine and phoned them. At first the people at Kawasaki were somewhat unhelpful, but he doggedly persuaded them it would be a good idea to sell in England, and after a year of negotiating contracts he secured the franchise for this country.

The advantages of the sport over water-skiing and motorcross - from which most of the present-day riders originate - are many. It is an individual sport. You can take off any time, anywhere, as the whim takes you. Only two people are needed to 'fit the

machine, and it can be launched solo with a small trolley. It is cheaper to run and repair, and in contrast with water-skiing which needs skis, a speed boat, a tow rope, a driver and an observer, jet skiing requires only you.

Mark Voyles, number three in America, used to motorcross but now prefers jet skiing. He explained: "There's no dust, it's cleaner, water is softer to fall on, and above all there are no tyres to change."

There are about 200 private owners at present, with 65 members of the British Jet Ski Association regularly attending race meetings. An owners-only club has just been formed at Kempton Park.

The park, which I thought was entirely dedicated to horse racing, has a 30-acre lake right in the centre of the course. Members of the club are given a key so that they can use the lake at their own convenience, as long as they remember the horses always take precedence.

To jet-ski you need to be fit. James Carne, a former European water-ski jump holder, emphasized that he needs to work out at a gym four times a week to have enough stamina to race. His estimates it falls between straight water-skiing and -skating in exertion. Tony Jacobs, who distributes the machines in the South-East, doesn't train so dedicatedly. He reckons that a couple of games of squash a week are enough, but he doesn't take part in the races.

Two of the European team come from Ireland - Gerry Stephens and Michael Doherty. They are both from Dublin and usually take the ferry over for every race meeting.

Gerry was also in motorcross until he decided that a safer sport would benefit his wife and two children. He first discovered jet skiing after a bad motorcycling accident, in which he lost the power in his left arm. He met Michael, who persuaded him to use the machine to build up the strength in his arm. Gerry did as instructed and it worked, but by that time he was hooked on the sport.

Gerry keeps up his stamina by using his jet ski all through the year. "Even in the snow, ice and gales," he enthused, "it's wonderful at jumping from wave to wave." I'm not sure if our boys from England would agree.

Gerry was the only one who was upset at doing so badly against the Americans. He vowed to do better next time. "Now we've seen what they can do, we know what we're up against," he said. "They won't find it so easy next year, I warrant you."



**Purchase**  
Technical details: Two-stroke, two-cylinder water-cooled engine with two-gallon petrol tank taking 50:1 mix, using approximately one gallon per hour. Constructed of SMC glass fibre compound with an air-filled with liquid foam cooled to form dense flotation. Price: 440cc £2,200 plus VAT; 550cc £2,500 plus VAT; modified 474cc £2,600 plus VAT. Insurance: £60.  
**Racing**  
Racing season is from May to September. The finals of the 1983

jet-ski championships will be held today at Thorpe Park, Staines Road, Chertsey, Surrey. Owners can use their jet skis all year round at Kempton Park Racecourse, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex: £115 per annum membership, £70 winter membership. Contact Tony Jacobs, 41 Mackenall Street, London NW8 (722 3355).

**Hire**  
Craft can be hired throughout the year, average charges £5 for 15 minute demonstration, refundable if machine is bought, £8 for half an hour, from the following:

Thorpe Park, Staines Road, Chertsey, Surrey (722 3355), Tony Jacobs.  
Grit Overland, 13 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex (0245 358800), Bruce Borup.  
Frinton Boat Centre, 2 Connaught Avenue, Frinton-on-Sea (02566 2800), Graham Taylor.  
Thorpe Bay Marine, 198 Eastern Esplanade, Thorpe Bay, Southend-on-Sea (0702 588065), Roger Hutchinson.  
Burghhead Boat Centre, near Elgin, Grampian (0343 61634), Neil Peterson.

Airborn, 3 Caron Gardens, Baljaffray, Biscaden, near Glasgow (041 942 2884), Iain Gardner.  
M & B Kawasaki, 34 Wexford Street, Dublin 2, Eire (0001 784 1821), Gerry Stephens.  
Ties Investments, 123 Edgware Road, London W2 (724 0201), John Collett.  
Brighton Marina Watersports, Marine Centre, Brighton (0273 697151), Anthony Cotton.  
Dorset Adventure Sports, Park View, Melbury Osmond, near Dorchester (093 583 484), Mike

Bowles.  
Southbourne Cliff Marine, Crossroads, Southbourne, Bournemouth (0202 421538), Mike Vincent.  
Solent Boardsailing Centre, St Andrews Building, High Street, Hamble, Hampshire (0703 452834), Jeff Allen.  
Abersoch Power Boat Club, Abersoch, near Pwllheli, Gwynedd (075881 2591), Barry Embury.  
For further information British Jet Ski Association, 8 Lisle Avenue, Kidderminster, Worcestershire (0562 742401).

Speed sailors at Calshot, Hampshire. Picture: Colin Curwood

### Rigging up to break the record

When I first chanced upon a cluster of speed sailors I thought I had come upon a sophisticated competition for the world's most unconventional boat.

Spread out in front of me were craft with peculiar foils, fins and tails sticking out at all angles. One reminded me of a daddy-long-legs having fallen alimbic in the sun. I saw asymmetrical catamarans with single and twin rigs, tiny sailboats with up to four sails, and a couple of boats being towed by kites. One with a ladder of 15 kites actually left the water, which seemed to defeat its purpose as a sailing boat.

The point of this eccentric sport is purely to break records. Speed sailing is more isolationist than jet skiing in that one is racing against an intangible opponent. The sport was instigated because, unlike Everest, it was not there.

As John Reed, secretary of the speed trials at the Royal Yachting Association, puts it: "There was a healthy interest by people wishing to compare ultimate speeds of their particular boats, and therefore produce a world record." For years people had also been trying out new designs and developments with no way to prove their worth.

Speed sailing began in England in 1972. The concept was encouraged by *Yachting World* and its then editor, Bernard Hayman, and after months of correspondence in the magazine on the possibility of official speed trials, the first speed week was held under the auspices of the Royal Yachting Association.

Speed sailing has been popular ever since, and there is an annual speed-sailing week in October at Portland Harbour, Weymouth. In latter years similar weeks have been organized shipped. They have secured sponsorship but although backers have been forthcoming in past years have their enthusiasm seems to have tailed off.

James Grogono, one of the originators of the speed weeks and still competing, explained: "I had a Tornado catamaran, which is a standard design and an Olympic class. I put hydrofoils on to the boat one year as an experiment. They are set at 45 degrees and designed to lift the boat while remaining under water - working on the principles of aerodynamics, although in the water.

"I became convinced they were working and the boat was sailing faster because of them. But I had no way to convince anyone else. As the hydrofoils are effective only in a straight line and on a

beam reach (for the uninitiated that means with the wind blowing from the side), it was hopeless trying them out in a conventional race. There was no way we could round the buoys."

So the idea of bringing together people of like mind was born, and Portland Bay was chosen as the venue because of its protected harbour - the calmer the water, the better to sail on. The Royal Yachting Association is now the international authority ratifying records from all over the world, and every year enthusiasts take their creations down to the bay to find out the truth.

The speed-sailing weeks not only allow individuals to prove (or not) that their boats are fast. They also provide a show case for boat designers and builders. As the trials are operated in controlled conditions, what better way of demonstrating, testing and promoting their latest inventions?

The course is over a distance of 500 metres. Official measurers check the sail area after every run, and the course is filmed by timed video. In Portland Bay a south-westerly wind is needed to break records, and although some people are of the opinion that the venues abroad are more fun, it is a fact that all speed records have been established in England. Last year, a record in one class was held briefly in France, only to be broken again, one week later, in Britain.

There are five classes divided by sail area, the smallest (under 10 square metres) being dominated by surfboards and sailboards. In class B, James Grogono's boat Icarus, which he owns jointly with brother, father and friends, has triumphantly held the record for several years. Their most impressive speed of 24.8 knots was achieved in 1981.

In the unlimited class, the world record is held by Crossbow

IIS at 36 knots. Pretty nifty for a sailing boat. Any form of power is, of course, forbidden.

Crossbow is a behemoth of a twin-rigged catamaran, at 60ft long by 30ft wide. It is owned by Tim Coleman, who set the record in 1980 but has not sailed since. Coleman explained his recent absence: "I read about the trials some years ago and thought the idea sounded rather fun. I've done it for eight years and thoroughly enjoyed every minute, but now I have achieved the world record I have nothing left to beat. If someone should break my record, then maybe I'll think about it again."

Two of the people chasing his record this year are Keith Stewart and Bob Downhill. Stewart's boat is a "proa" - a shunting boat, towed by a 20 square metre kite inflated with a mixture of helium and air. It has one 9 metre hull and another much smaller one to

Continued on page 3

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# Long days, starry nights and a grand panorama of peaks

**Paul Routledge comes face to face with vertigo on a trekking holiday in the Pyrenees**

For an increasing number of people, travel interest has moved on from package tours with their easily-saturated chip butties, instant sunshine and Watney's Red Barrel. A revived spirit of adventure has produced a demand for more challenging holidays in remote places.

It is a strong English tradition, of course, captured in the classics by eccentric British travellers now being reissued in smart paperbacks. Such expeditions are usually to high, wild and hazardous destinations – a three-month bicycle ride to the Karakorams, for instance.

For most of us the reality is rather different. If you work, you cannot get the time off for such exotic trips. If you are unemployed you cannot afford them. Hence the appearance on the market of tour operators who offer maximum adventure with minimum hassle, aiming to satisfy the call of the wild in a fortnight's flirtation with risk.

This summer I sampled one such adventure, an organized trek through the high Pyrenees operated by Sherpa Expeditions. Sample is probably the right word, as much to my embarrassment. I was compelled by vertigo to retire from a 2,600 metre peak (of which more later). However, I experienced enough to conclude that this is the best way for all but the most experienced climbers to see such places.

## Limestone peaks and mountain streams

The trekking party was small, only 11 people – four women, seven men, plus professional guide Paul Atkins, a young man but highly experienced and level-headed in a crisis. The adventurers' ages ranged from 20 to about 60, though most were in their mid to late-thirties. Practically all had white-collar occupations – engineer, librarian, teacher, anaesthetist, film-maker and so on. As we gathered at Toulouse, some of them looked dauntingly lean, fit and well-prepared, with ice-axes and ropes dangling casually from their rucksacks.

Sherpa's holiday dossier stresses the visual attractions of the Pyrenees, that "impressive, unbroken wall rising out of the green plain of Gascony". With a verbal flourish worthy of more glossy brochures it promised: "Trekking the chain, we experience a rich and varied landscape that contains all the attractions of alpine scenery: forested slopes, flower-carpeted meadows, mountain streams and jagged limestone peaks."

The literature was less discursive about the physical endurance aspect, perhaps wisely so, as it turned out. The trails were described as generally well-defined and the walking as "at times strenuous". The trek was graded "C" and not for beginners. It is designed for those who are in good physical condition, "and enjoy hill walking".

In fact, the average daily climb was around 3,000 ft, which meant that our jolly hikers did more than the equivalent of climbing Everest in a fortnight. Add to that the mild sense of discomfort that you feel while looking over Brunel's suspension bridge across the Avon Gorge, but an almost totally enervating assault on the senses that produces light-headedness, rapid breathing and trembling limbs.

The good days could not be too long, however. The Pyrenees in midsummer are magnificent, and the high-level route chosen between the impressive Cirque de Gavarnie and the Val d'Ancles in Andorra showed the mountains at their best.

This year the snow stayed late. There were numerous steeply shelving snowfields to navigate where an ice-axe was not merely "useful", as suggested, but vital. The official guide-book to the route insists that an ice-axe is essential and "must be taken".

Our route took us along the Franco-Spanish border on a 2,400-2,600 metre ridge that lived up to its promise of a "grand panorama of near and distant peaks". There were also distant

sightings of wild chamois gambolling on the snow, glimpsed through a deep cleft in the rock opening into a secluded valley. Huge buzzards cruised gracefully in the air currents.

Underfoot, the vegetation was astonishingly varied, with treacherously slippery, givings way to all manner of flowers, including orchids and the delicate but powerfully-coloured blue gentians.

## Hand over hand, and that sinking feeling

For this traveller, alas, there were also views down the ridge: down steep, unstable scree, down glaciers of grass that ended in a sheer drop, down a valley floor several thousand feet below whither a young river wound through what looked like Japanese bonsai trees. In short, a vertiginous *tour de force*. Not the mild sense of discomfort that you feel while looking over Brunel's suspension bridge across the Avon Gorge, but an almost totally enervating assault on the senses that produces light-headedness, rapid breathing and trembling limbs.

It was too much. The dossier had casually mentioned that "there may be some scrambling over easy rocks" on that day. It did not say we would be trekking over loose slate, on a path sometimes barely a foot wide with a sharp drop on both sides, or going hand over hand up steep slopes of gipsit with a sheer drop below. The stock joke of the adventure trade – "We aim to thrill, not kill!" – became rather sick – almost as sick as me.

I was not the only one with problems. Two other men and one of the women wanted to get off the ridge, so our guide split the party in two. With him, four of us made a rather hairy descent of

4,500ft, while the main body went by the planned route. They took 13 hours to complete the day's stint, arriving in the dark after negotiating a dangerous snowfield and a precipitous drop into the unfertile camp site. The meadow there turned out to be carpeted with large, fresh cowpats rather than flowers, which added an interesting dimension to the night's camping.

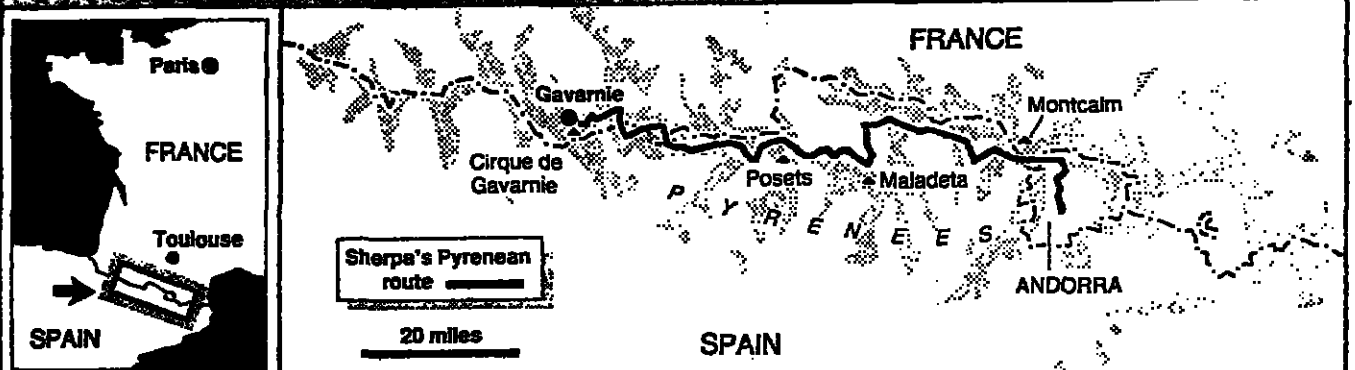
The infuriating thing about falling victim to vertigo is that I am no stranger to high places. I have walked up to 10,000ft in the Swiss Alps and even higher in Balistan, not to mention tramping the hills of Yorkshire and climbing British mountains such as Cader Idris. The view from an aeroplane, cable car or even chairlift does not affect me. I shall just have to get used to the fact that I am one of perhaps 5 per cent of the population who cannot cope with standing on the edge of a sheer drop.

I called it a day after my experiences on the ridge. My presence was only holding up the team, and adding to the guide's problems. But I wish I could have completed the trek. We were just beginning to settle down into an easy amiability and a daily routine. It was staggeringly beautiful country. We drank from clear, cold streams, ate well every evening in camp and enjoyed the companionship that such conditions create.

I watched the party leave camp with regret and not a little envy one fine July morning, heading for a seemingly impassable wall of rock on what was promised to be "an easy day". You find a lot out about yourself on mountains.



Sherpa Expeditions, 131a Heston Road, Hounslow, Middlesex (SW7 2TJ). This year a two-week High Pyrenees trek costs £325 inclusive of flights, meals, and transfers. Pyrenees High Level Route by G. Vernon (West Col Productions, £7.50) covers this route. Maps published by Editorial Alpina are available from Stanfords, 12 Long Acre, London WC2.



Stepping out and up: Route taken by the Sherpa trekkers. Above: Crossing the border between Spain and France

## Geoffrey Watkins savours the desolate beauty of the Aran Islands

# Subtle harmonies of light and colour, solitude and stillness

The mist drifted over the rock-strewn plateau on top of the cliff that could have been the graveyard of time. It was a scene of desolation, yet of cruel beauty, as the gulls shrieked and wheeled and dived over the grey waters of the Atlantic.

It was a perfect setting for tragic drama, and where I sat one of Ireland's greatest dramatists had sat at the turn of the century, creating the imagery and the language that was to contribute so much to the Irish literary renaissance.

John Millington Synge, scholar, musician, linguist and playwright, was a regular visitor to this island of Inishmaan, one of the three Aran Islands which lie 30 miles out into the Atlantic from the delightful town of Galway. The others are Inishmore, the largest, and Inisheer, the smallest; Inishmaan is in between. Here Synge is

said to have constructed his "chair" near the edge of the cliff – a semi-circular structure about 5ft high, made of loose limestone slabs – where he used to sit and muse and dream. His *Riders to the Sea* is based on an incident on this island, and his most famous work – one of the landmarks in world drama – *The Playboy of the Western World*, had its origin in a story he heard on Inishmore.

Yet the island, one feels, has not changed much in all those years. There is so much to remind one of pre-history: burial grounds where large parts of the islands are like huge mazes, the small fields enclosed by drystone walls about 4ft high where sheep and cattle may safely graze; early Christian stone forts, old churches and monastic sites, thatched and slate-covered cottages, and sturdy people speaking their own tongue, who are as close to the earth as a cow's hoof, and as attuned to the sea as a curragh's bottom.

In the low-ceilinged, small-windowed, semi-darkness of the thatched pub, the An C6ra (the name means a chest for keeping valuables) in the village of Baile an Mhúir, you can drink creamy Guinness, slowly drawn, for a punt a pint, or a tot of Paddy, Jameson or Powers whiskey for a punt a tot. Here you can sit on a

stool and listen to the keeper of the cemetery and monuments, 74-year-old Páid McDonagh, tell you tales in Irish (which the barman will translate) of the old days, and of the even more tragic days when the great sailing ships crowded with their human cargoes left Connemara for the New World.

The three islands comprise 18 square miles, with a total population of about 2,500. The most popular is Inishmore. The Galway Bay ferry sails direct from Cork to Killybegs, the capital, a cluster of houses on a small hill, with three pubs, a small restaurant, fish and chip cum tea shop and a few craft shops. The more romantic-sounding Naomh Eanna (Saint Eanna, the patron saint of the Aran) which also carries cargo, calls at the other two islands. To go ashore you have to transfer to curraghs, long boats made of wood covered with tarred canvas, in which the islanders have fished for hundreds of years.

Most of the visitors to Inishmore are day trippers, and as soon as the ferry pulls into the quay they see – and a picturesque sight it is – a long line of ponies and traps waiting to take them on a tour of the island (about £6) or more directly to the magnificent stone fort of Dun Aengus on top of a 265ft sheer cliff covered in buttercups, daisies, dandelions, and yellow-flowered heather, with rare plants in crevices and other sheltered places. Some of the more daring islanders fish from here.

The drivers of these brown-painted vehicles may be countrymen but they have a homely line in patter and a well-developed entrepreneurial sense, being able to turn a quick buck into two when an American hovers by. They have their own small farms and when the visitors have gone home they return there to milk the cows or cut the hay. As most of the visitors are young people they make for the buildings where bicycles can be hired for £2.50 a day, and these riders are to be seen all over the island.

I think what charmed me most about Inishmore was the beautiful and subtle harmonies of light and colour: grey limestone, heather, grass and wild flowers that pattern the hedgerows, fields and hillside. It is this delicacy of colouring you see everywhere, in the sky, sea and the blue-grey hills of Connemara over the water. Such tones could not be captured in oils, but need the sensitive touch in watercolours of a Cotman or a Crane.

The names of the wild flowers are a poem in themselves: Samphire, saxifrage, wild madder, spring gentian, bloody cranebill, eyebright, dogwood, squinancywort, bluegrass, red goosefoot, red broomrape, musk storksbill, white moon daisy, heart's tongue, lesser dodder var. Large fleaschias grow wild and on the stone walls honeysuckle grows, while wild strawberries and wild orchids flourish in the rock crevices. There are few trees in Inishmore, but there is one clump of chestnuts in Killybegs that houses the noisiest colony of jackdaws I have ever heard. From sparrows to gannets, hooded crows and a cuckoo that sings all day, the island is a great place for birds. I

recall a skylark ascending one late afternoon – after eight hours walking I was weary, but the sight of that blithe spirit with fluttering wings moving heavenward as if on an invisible string, singing "in profuse strains of unpremeditated art" raised my spirits, and I rejoiced with Shelley.

Inishmore is where Liam O'Flaherty, author of *The Informer* and many other novels and volumes of short stories, was born in a cottage at Gort na gCapall, a short walk from the beautiful curved bay of Killybegs with its white sands. He is still alive, I am glad to say, 87 years old and living in Dublin. After making my pilgrimage to the cottage I took the long, stony upward path on my way back to Killybegs, and in that stillness and beauty shared it only with the birds, insects, bobbing young rabbits, wild flowers and – God.

At Bungalow at the end of the island one can look out to the white pencil of a lighthouse on little Earagh Island, which points the way to America – the next stop. There are no hotels on the island, only guest houses, where bed and breakfast is good value at £6.50.

My favourite place for a drink was the thatched pub in Killybegs where you enter at the back and sit on a wooden settle or small chairs or on a kind of mattress thrown over metal barrels. Its stone floor and simple interior make it an ideal place for relaxing and this is where the rugged, soft-spoken fishermen come, Bridie Daly, the charming, gentle, silver-haired landlady will make you feel at home. Bridie reminded me of that great Irish actress, Sara Allgood, and could have been a character in a Synge or O'Casey play herself.

The Aran Islands, where the climate is mild, the rain soft and its sun strong in summer, owe their fame to Robert Flaherty, the American documentary filmmaker who made *Man of Aran* in 1934. It was scripted by Pat Mullin, an Inishmore man who is buried on the island. Changes have come since – electricity, television, a small number of cars and motorcycles – but the islands are still unspoiled, places where one is made aware of history, drama and poetry, and where one still can find beauty and solitude.



**How to get there:** By train from London (Paddington) to Cork via Pembroke Dock and Ballinacorney, 241 return. Monthly returns to the islands from Cork on the Galway and the Naomh Eanna ferries cost £17.80. The voyage to Inishmore takes three hours, slightly longer by the Naomh Eanna which calls at the other two islands. **Accommodation:** Bed and breakfast at the Imperial Hotel, Galway, costs £15. On the islands the average rate for bed and breakfast is £6.50. **Exchange rates:** About 125 Irish pence to £1 sterling. The Irish pound is the punt of 100 pence. All prices quoted are in Irish pounds.

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## TRAVEL/2

Edited by Shona Crawford Poole



Island in the sun: Palawan, 'land of beautiful safe harbour', offering a welcome retreat from big city hassle.

## Paradise in a murderer's haunt

Richard Vines savours some of the cheerful charm of an island in the Philippines

Island paradises are becoming harder to find. For every deserted beach where you might happily be shipwrecked with your eight favourite gramophone records, there are numerous tourist spots with international airports and strobe-lit discos.

The island I found has a diameter of less than half a mile and contains just one bamboo hut. It is located after a man who murdered a friend who double-crossed him 20 years ago, but that does nothing to diminish the place's charm.

It is off the Philippines province of Palawan, a long narrow island which runs down the west of the country, sufficiently distant to have largely escaped the tourist boom. It now provides a welcome retreat for those keen to get away from the noise and hassle of Manila. (I claim authority on these last two points as someone who spent two nights in a Manila hotel room above a massage parlour.)

The 55-minute flight to Palawan takes you across the fishing grounds which provide 80 per cent of Manila's fish supplies, over the coconut trees and fields of wheat and rice which help to keep the province's economy afloat. There is practically no industry and the tiny airport of Puerto Princesa, the provincial capital, comes into view after a final low swing across the blue expanse of the Sulu Sea.

Information that Palawan is hard to come by at Manila's excellent tourist office the staff could give me no leaflets, but finally managed to find their own file and let me have a look at that. At Puerto Princesa airport a friendly young official handed me a few stencilled sheets of information. Not entirely satisfied, I took a motor-tricycle - the only form of public transport within the city, and cheap at a flat fare of 60 - to the city hall.

I was directed to a large office on the first floor, where clerks were working under the watchful eyes of huge portraits of Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos. Below a slowly revolving ceiling fan, the same smiling official greeted me as a friend.

The best place to stay in Puerto Princesa is Yayan's Guest House, on a dusty lane lined with wooden houses and towering palm trees.

Unaccountably, there is a large luxury hotel on the outskirts of town, but it does not seem very popular.

Yayan's is a friendly place, where you can stay for £1 a night. There are more expensive rooms with bathrooms and air-conditioning, but the power and water go off so frequently that they are not worth the extra money.

The guest house organizes tours as cheap as travelling under your own steam, and steam is the operative word in a place where the March temperature is just under 100°F. I teamed up with three English girls from Yayan's (I had been assured that I was only their second English visitor) for a jeep and boat ride to the tiny private island of Pooking.

We were carried in a small trimaran, the type used by local fishermen, and the boatman stopped on the way to let us go snorkelling near a coral reef, using equipment supplied free.

A short stay on the island is extremely relaxing. There is no running water or electricity, and in the daytime all you can do is lie on the beach or go snorkelling, with nothing more to worry about than mosquitoes and the odd jellyfish.

In the evening you can read beneath a paraffin lamp on the veranda of the lone hut, or watch the light on the caretaker's boat as he disappears into the black night to catch fish for your dinner. The night's catch is served with salad and plenty of beer from a cooler.

Afterwards, you can ask the caretaker about the day he was sentenced to execution, and the 20 years he spent in jail after his reprieve. The last few years were in the Iwahig open penal colony near Puerto Princesa, where the only other main tourist attraction is a Vietnamese refugee camp. The ex-prisoner now lives on the island with his four-year-old son, born in the penal colony.

When you have had enough of

the island, a boat and jeep will take you right across Palawan - it is not much more than 20 miles, but the roads are poor - to the edge of the South China Sea. Here another trimaran is laid on to take you to the St Paul's Subterranean National Park, where there is one of the world's longest underground rivers.

The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* says there are 56 species of bat in the Philippines, and it seems that most of them are to be seen along the cavernous underground waterway. We were the only people to sail there that day, and it is remarkable that such a spectacular attraction should still be unspoilt.

Afterwards a barbecue of fish, chicken and pork served with rice, salad and mango was provided. By this time we had been joined by three Philippine Airline hostesses enjoying a weekend off.

In the nineteenth century Palawan was known to Chinese traders as Pa-lao-yu, meaning land of beautiful safe harbour. The Spanish changed the name to Paragua (Spanish for umbrella), because its shape resembles that of a closed umbrella. There are altogether 1,796 islands which make up Palawan, and at 265 miles long it is the country's largest province. Geologically and zoologically, it is said to be more similar to Borneo than the rest of the Philippines. Its wildlife includes rare species such as the great sea turtle, the peacock pheasant, mouse deer, purple heron, white parrot, flying squirrel and scaly ant-eater.

Oil has been discovered, and I was assured that Palawan was about to take off economically and as a tourist area. There is not much evidence of this yet, though the guide notes to Puerto Princesa refer to the "thrilling sights and sounds of the disco places downtown".

On the last night of my stay we all joined a party when an Italian couple in the guest house cooked spaghetti. One of them was writing a book on the Philippines in which he intended to make special mention of Palawan's charms.

Unless you have a particular love of spaghetti, it might be a good idea to get to Puerto Princesa before his readers do.



The Philippine Tourist Office is at 199 Piccadilly, London W1 (439 3481). Guest-house representatives in Puerto Princesa great all flights from Manila, so it is not necessary to book accommodation in advance. It is not normally difficult to get a room in Manila.

## Keeping quiet about those white cliffs

If you respond to the romantic appeal of history, the most stirring stretch of coast in Britain must be the line of Kent and East Sussex that runs along the south-east tip of England. The place-names roll off the tongue: North Foreland, Walmer, Dover Castle, Cinque Ports, Dungeness, Dymchurch, Hastings, Pevensey, Cels, Romans, Angles and Saxons, Vikings and Normans all landed hereabouts. Napoleon and Hitler considered it.

Successful twentieth-century landings have been friendly. A granite outline in the grass marks Eliot's 1909 touchdown. Channel swimmers flounder ashore at St Margaret's Bay.

Kipling cherished this part. No writer better conjures up the echoes of past events than Kipling in his "Puck's Song", in which each verse rolls back the story from Trafalgar to the Armada to the Conquest and pre-Roman Britain:

See you our stilly woods of oak  
And the dread ditch beside?  
Oh that was where the Saxons broke  
On the day that Harold died.  
Marvelous stuff.

Unfortunately memory, not being selective, also recalls the terrible song the young Vera Lynn used to sing, with a lyric about the white cliffs of Dover, and the bluebirds that would resume flights over, once the Nazis were overthrown.

In clear weather you can pick out 20 to 30 ships at any one time passing through the narrow strait. The houses of Calais stand out. Through the captured U-boat binoculars on the terrace of the Granville Hotel you can tell the time from Calais Town Hall clock.

The day I was there I had to imagine the glittering scene. Everywhere else England lay under a clear, burning sky, but in the Channel there was fog. Every 30 seconds the foghorn on the South Goodwin sent a nasal bray out of that roll of wet, grey wool. Sometimes the deep thrup of the star ferries passed, and the



Cliffs of Dover: Celebrated in song and verse, coveted by despots

subdued growling roar of the hovercraft.

The Granville is the first hotel in England (there is one at Skelmordie on the Firth of Clyde) to be joined to the Relais du Silence, a chain of 200 European hotels very much to my taste. It guarantees no traffic, no taped music, no bedroom radios, no jukeboxes, no electronic games - amenities that no hotel of class would have thought of mentioning not so long ago, but precious now that the means of annoying everyone within earshot are in the hands of any lout with a portable cassette radio.

It was, said the patron, largely a matter of creating the right atmosphere. "If there is noise

already, people will add to it. If there isn't, they'll hesitate. We screwed the off-on switches in the bedroom wireless permanently off. We got rid of the aviary because the peacocks made such a row. We moved the television into its own room." The situation helps: the road only goes to the hotel, and the four acres of garden look on to a majestic panorama of cliff and channel and oak trees that commands respect.

St Margaret's Bay is a quick and easily driven 80 miles from London. A double room at the Granville with bath costs £22.50. Dinner is £5.75, but full some distance below the standard set by the view and the ambience. The grilled sole was all right.



We drank with it a bottle of Staple St James Huxelrebe 1980 from Kent vineyards, described in the wine list as strong and pungent. Otherwise the meal was hardly what the lady called "haughty cuisine". The mayonnaise was bottled, the bread was served in limp, white triangles.

Of course hotels cannot easily provide seasonal vegetables, since the local workforce, who for generations found kitchen employment in such simple tasks as shelving peas, have been unionized. But it is not strange that after a thousand years of travellers passing into England from France, French cooking has had so little influence on the ordinary British hotel kitchen? At breakfast I was amazed to be served eggs that had been poached hard in one of those pans that turn out a sort of egg bun. Yet they were served with a flourish.

"How come?" I asked the patron's wife. "Ah," she explained. "They know that's how I like them." As Eric Morecambe would say, there's no answer to that.

Peter Black



The Granville Hotel, St Margaret's Bay, Dover, Kent (0394 852212). For further details of the Relais du Silence association, write to Team House, Church Street, Wye, Ashford, Kent (0233 819161).

## COLLECTING

## Lighting up a little bit of history

Far from the scented salons of Sotheby's and Christie's are the pubs and clubs and smoke-filled rooms which are the world of the Zippo lighter. Where men are men, collectors are serious and Zippo lighters have stopped bullets and saved lives. They have thawed out locks and lit cigarettes in some of the most hostile environments on earth.

In 1932 at the Country Club in Bradford, Pennsylvania, George G. Blaisdell met a friend. The man was lighting a cigarette with an imported lighter. It was clumsy, with a removable brass top. When Blaisdell asked his friend why he didn't get a Zippo lighter, he was told: "It works". Blaisdell was so impressed with this reply that when he started his own lighter company he issued a sweeping guarantee - it works.

To this day any Zippo lighter regardless of age, returned to Bradford, Pennsylvania, will be repaired and despatched within 48 hours, absolutely free. Zippo's motto is: beyond repair, replaced and the originals kept in a showcase.

The great advantage of the Zippo lighter was its hinged windproof hood. The 1932 model was square-cornered and made from rectangular brass tubing. Top and bottom pieces were soldered to form the lid and base of the case. The hinge was on the outside. In 1933 diagonal lines, mildly Art Deco, were engraved at the corners and the following year the lighter was shortened by one quarter of an inch.

1935 saw a giant leap in the form of the introduction of advertising slogans, and in the following year the hinge was placed inside the now engine-turned case, so that only the hinge barrel showed. A range of Zippoos with sporting motifs was also produced that year. In 1937 came the brass drawn case with rounded top and bottom, formed as a whole.

Due to shortages of brass and chrome during the war, in 1943 cases were made of porous steel and painted with black crackle



Two's company: Zippoos adopted by businesses keen to cash in on their mystique

finish. The entire output went to the US forces. From then on the Zippo bore the history of the United States, writ small.

Unofficially GIs and sailors would scratch the names of places and ships into the black surface. At the factory, the Moon Landing, Bicentennial, and Space Shuttle were mile-stones marked on lighters. The stars and stripes cover one Zippo, and names and symbols equally American like Coca-Cola and Mickey Mouse decorate other models. There is a vast and ever-growing range, as more organizations order in batches of at least fifty.

On this side of the Atlantic the British armed forces have taken enthusiastically to Zippoos. Every ship in the Royal Navy, most army units and 50 per cent of RAF squadrons have customized Zippoos. According to Margaret Benady of W.A. Ingram Associates, 36 Hertford Street, London W1, Zippo's UK agents, this reflects world-wide distribution.

Navies' head and air forces' lap, perhaps because of pilots' regular

health checks. The Zippo company is conscious that smoking is on the decline, and is diversifying into created gift items such as pocket knives.

However, lighters with logos proliferate in and around Aberdeen, as oil-related industries order them as gifts and for advertising. The country with the greatest concentration of Zippo lighters per square mile is now said to be the Falkland Islands.

The age of a Zippo lighter can be found by looking at the inscription on the base. Full details of the code are in *The Collector's Guide* published by the Zippo company in Bradford, Pennsylvania. The following is a rough guide: (1932-36) Patent pending; (1937-49) Patent 2032695; (1950-56) Patent 2517191; (1957) full stamp with patent pending; (1959-65) a series of dots - 4 being oldest, 1 most recent; (1966-73) vertical strokes - 4 oldest, 1 most recent; (1974-81) "forehand" strokes (//)

4 oldest etc. (1982-89) "back-hand" strokes (\) 4 oldest etc. Lighters are not kept as an investment nor as a hedge against inflation. People who collect them do so for sheer enjoyment. A typical collection, that of Milton McLachlan, started with a gift from Hollywood - a Zippo with a picture of a movie camera on it. Across the bar of his pub, The Auld Hoose, in North Berwick, he started buying Zippoos, military, commercial and souvenir, from customers.

Soon he was swapping and asking people going abroad, especially to America, to buy them for him: he might pay anything up to £10 for one. Zippoos for which Milton has made unsuccessful offers have sometimes turned out to have once belonged to a fallen comrade of the owner.

Zippo lighters do work, but much of their mystique is summed up by Margaret Benady as "esprit de corps".

Anne Cowan

## EATING OUT

## What a jolly tasteless wheeze

As children go back to school, we venture out in an attempt to recapture the flavour of the good old days in the dining room

**SCHOOL DINNERS**  
The Barracuda, 1 Baker Street, London W1 (488 2724)

Open: noon-3pm, Mon-Fri only. (£5 membership, 48 hours in advance). A couple of years ago somebody had the bright idea of opening up The Barracuda night club at lunchtimes and serving facsimile school dinners, complete with St Trinian's waitresses and greeters in gowns and mortarboards. After an initial flourish it became apparent to the owners that their (male) customers were showing greater nostalgia for the girls in their gymslips than they were for jam roly-poly and custard.

Accordingly, the menu shifted several degrees up-market while the costumes were allowed to slide several degrees down. The result is a well-appointed, high-class international restaurant staffed by a throng of young ladies in skimpy school uniforms and suspenders.

Of course it's all supposed to be a "laugh" in the way *The Benny Hill Show* is supposed to be a "laugh", and if you think the latter exploits women or rejoices in vulgar innuendo and fetishism, you'll probably react similarly to School Dinners. Personally, I find them both humourless and demeaning experiences, but one is top of the television ratings and the other is about to open another branch so somebody must like them.

Other "laughs" available at School Dinners include the random "canning" of diners who step out of line, having an exotic dessert called a "knee-trembler" spoon-fed to you by a waitress sitting in your lap (for 10 guineas), and being charged £2.99 for pâté, £7.85 for a mixed grill and £6.25 for a bottle of table wine.

Some of the original venture's spirit is retained by the black-board selections - watercress soup (£1.60), roast pork (£4.95), mince pie and custard (£1.95) - and it has to be said that the food is of a high standard.

But the personal introduction to your waitress seems mainly designed to keep your glasses topped up, and the £1.50 a head cover charge (on top of already exorbitant prices) can only be explained by the need to repair several threadbare patches in the carpet.

Incidentally, customers may have their photographs taken with the waitresses for £5, though my guess is that most would prefer to pay £5 not to have their photo taken.

**THE OLD ETONIAN**  
38 High Street, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex (422 8482)  
Open: noon-2.30pm (except Sat) and 7pm-11pm daily

The idea of sitting in a restaurant called The Old Etonian in the shadow of Harrow School must have sounded a provocative wheeze.

The creative genius behind School Dinners could have had a ball here - bun-fights, mud-wrestling, flag-dogging, the possibilities

would have been endless. So it is disappointing to report that the Old Etonian is little more than an atmospheric neighbourhood bistrot, enhanced by its village setting, but with few "school" connexions. It may be that the menu is based on traditional lycée dishes, of course, but one imagines that a beef fondue for two at £14 is beyond the reach of even the most aristocratic élève.

Elsewhere, the menu meanders through more familiar, reasonably priced territory, with grilled fillets laced with Dijon mustard, trout stuffed with bananas and almonds (£4.85) and ballotine de poussin (spring chicken, stuffed with mushrooms and chestnuts, £4.85). The old-fashioned style of such dishes is confirmed by the appearance of the accompanying vegetables on the same plate, and the cooking is solid rather than spectacular.

Hors d'oeuvres include chef's soup (cream of vegetables, £1.35) served from a tureen, and baked aubergine, filled and glazed with meat, onions, pepper and cheese (£1.95). The menu's desserts may offer crème brûlée or assiette de trois sorbets, but you are more likely to be directed to the trolley where rather spongy mousses await consumption.

The gloomy interior and the robustness of the food probably render the Old Etonian a good winter venue, when the closely packed tables won't be so oppressive and when the distant sodium lights of the A41 will be shrouded in fog.

Stan Hey

## Water sports: Rigging up to break the record

Continued from page 1  
which a boom is attached, and it sails equally as well backwards as forwards. The kite lines are attached to the movable boom, and its position is altered by means of winches, so changing the boat's centre of gravity and therefore its direction, and obviating the need for a rudder or centreboard.

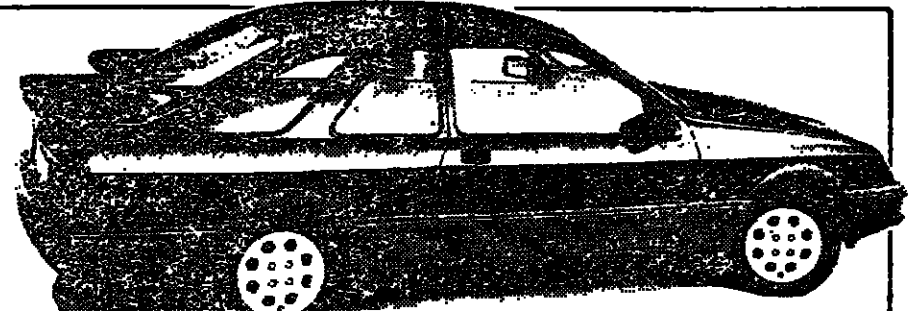
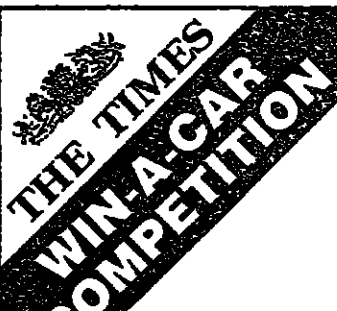
Stewart has tried out new designs every year. "It has taken a long time for people to accept the kite yacht", he said. "It was OK while it didn't do too well, but last year they realized I could represent a serious threat. This year I am fully prepared."

This is Downhill's first year of competing, although he has been involved in speed sailing for some time. His catamaran Icarus II, which has taken over from the Grigoris, is wider than it is long - 35ft by 27ft with two sailing rigs. Downhill is hopeful. "I have repaired and reinforced the boat and added superb hydrofoils", he said. "I'm going to Portland Bay with the intention of breaking the world record. That's the whole idea isn't it?"

1983 Speed Weeks: Sept 27-Oct 2, Brest, France; Oct 10-16, Portland Bay; Nov 1-6, Veerse Meer, near Breda, Holland.

Speed sailing craft can also be seen in action at Cowshot Activities Centre, Cowshot Spit, Hampshire (0703 882077), Mr Watkins.

For further information: Royal Yachting Association, Victoria Way, Woking, Surrey (048 62 5022), John Reed or Carol Jopling.



## A Ford Sierra for you... and entry is free

## How to play

This is the third and final week of our summer competition with a Ford Sierra XR4i at stake.

● A small section of one of the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger map series of a place in the United Kingdom mentioned in *The Times* in the past 10 days is reproduced here.

● All you have to do is identify the place which has been blacked out. Other names nearby have been masked in grey to make the contest more difficult. Fill in the blacked out name on the dotted line below the map.

● In case you are still having difficulty identifying the place in last week's map, here is a clue to help you: "The villagers are game".

## The prizes

● First prize is a Ford Sierra XR4i with a 2.8 litre V6 engine, a maximum speed of 130mph and a price of £9,170.

● Twenty runners-up will each receive a copy of the new Ordnance Survey Road Atlas of Great Britain (price £7.95), the comprehensive Vain to the mile hardback atlas.

## The rules

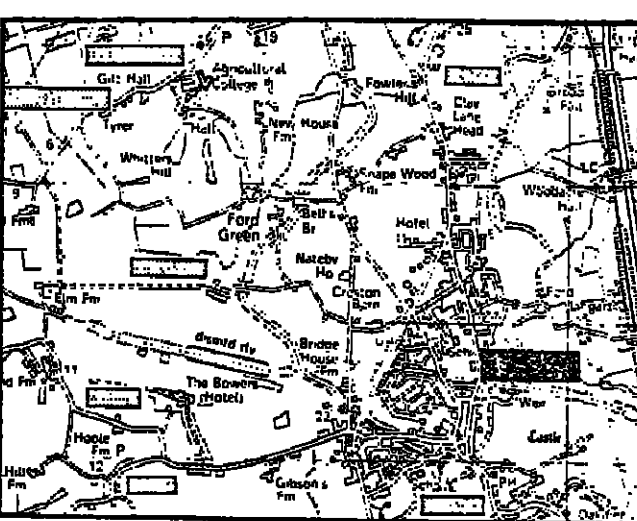
The competition is open to anyone except employees of *The Times* Newspapers Limited and the Ordnance Survey, and their immediate families. The Editor's decision in any dispute resulting from the competition will be final. The result and the solution will be given in *The Times* on Saturday, September 17.

● How to enter: Once you have identified the three places (today's and those published in the *Saturday* section on August 20 and 27), complete the coupon below and send it to the address given together with the three maps.

● The closing date for entries is Monday, September 12. The first correct entry opened will win the first prize.

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

TELEPHONE NUMBER.....  
Return to: The Times Win-A-Car Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT



WEEK 3



VALUES/ Beryl Downing



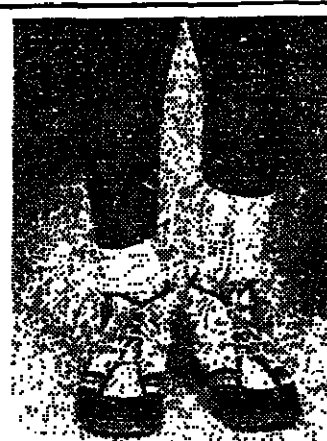
First steps in fashion: All leather shoes in black, brown or burgundy, sizes 6 to 11, £22.99, 11½ to 12½, £23.99. Also made in Italy for Russell & Bromley, 64 King's Road, SW3 and 20 other branches.



Seeds and fabric trainers with Velcro fastenings in sizes 11 to 5½, widths F in grey, navy and black, £11.50. Goldstar by Clarks at Peter Jones, SW1, are suitable for both boys and girls.



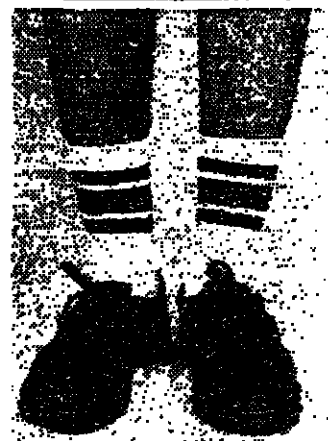
Brown leather lace-up Chukkas with rubber soles in brown or black, sizes 11 infants to 8½ adult, £15.99 to £19.99. Glen by Start-rite at Russell & Bromley, SW3 and selected branches, is popular for its sporty styling.



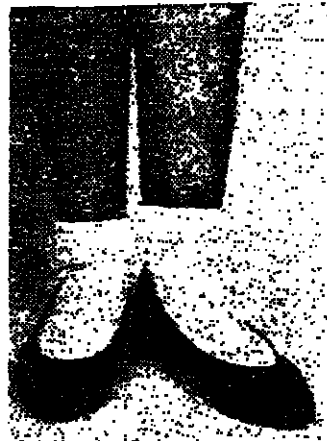
Leather baseball boots with synthetic soles in white with bright green and yellow trim only, sizes 6 to 11½, £19.50. Pac Man made in Italy for Russell & Bromley, SW3 and branches. The styling is a mixture of American and Continental.



Trainer-style lace-ups for girls in brown, red, grey, black, burgundy or blue, sizes 11 infants to 7 adult, £14.99 to £19.99. Jan by Start-rite at Russell & Bromley, SW3 and branches.



Leather lace-ups for boys have stitched vamps and synthetic soles, and come in black, navy, burgundy or grey, sizes 11 to 6½, £15.99 to £19.99. Ace by Clarks at Peter Lord, 178 Oxford Street, W1, and branches.



Leather court with simulated stacked low heel and synthetic soles in black, brown, black or grey, sizes 2 to 7 in half sizes £14.99 to £16.99. Ultravox by Clarks at Peter Lord, 178 Oxford Street W1 and branches.



Leather Chukkas with rubber soles in blue sizes 7 to 10½, D, E, and F fittings £13.50, red 11 to 5½, E, chestnut or blue 11 to 5½ adult E or F, £16.50 to £25.50 at Peter Jones, Silver Street, SW1. A very comfortable casual.

# Fitting time to put the squeeze on the shoe shops

Top-to-ankle health is the number one cult of the eighties, but that is where the obsession stops - just short of the toes. Even six-year-olds are now being allowed to demand trendy shoes, and many parents who still insist on fit before fashion have no guarantee that their children's feet will be properly measured.

The standard of fitting throughout the country is simply not good enough, according to the Foot Health Council. Seven in ten schoolchildren, it says, risk disorders later in life because of badly fitting shoes. Three out of four adults have foot problems at some time, and more than one million people over 65 have NHS chiropody treatment every year.

Not all the problems can be attributed to sloppy or restrictive shoes, but Mr John Fixsen, consultant orthopaedic surgeon at Great Ormond Street children's hospital, feels that ill-fitting shoes can contribute to existing deformities.

Council indicates that the code might not be working entirely satisfactorily.

The federation is comprised of four associations - the Multiple Shoe Retailers, the Independent Footwear Retailers, the In-Stock Footwear Suppliers (wholesalers) and the Branded Retailers (Clarks and K. Shoes, for instance). Members display a symbol indicating that they honour the code, which includes recommendations on staff training, although it does not mention training in shoe fitting.

In an exercise conducted in the county of Cleveland earlier this year, five-year-old boy was fitted for shoes at six retailers, and a four-year-old girl at another four. A chiropodist found that only three pairs of shoes were adequately fitted, and one of these had no growth room and would soon be unsuitable.

Six pairs were too tight across the width, and three pairs were too short. All 10 shoes had so-called "trained" fittings, but these included one fitter who was self-

taught from literature supplied by the company. Of the eight retailers who were FDF members, five supplied totally unsuitable fittings. Two pairs of the "adequately fitted" shoes were supplied by FDF members, one by a non-member.

The report, by the County Trading Standards Officer, Gordon Greyst, recommends that the code of practice should be made compulsory, that gauges should be standardized, and that there should be a recognized standard of training for shoe-fitters.

The report was considered by the OFT and FDF. Results? Minimal. The OFT are not taking any action. "We accept the report but with reservations, as it only involved 10 shops and only two children were fitted." They will eventually be considering suggestions to make all voluntary codes of trade practice a statutory duty, but this is still "at the ideas stage".

The FDF, according to the OFT, agreed to "see if there was

any action they could take to improve fitting among their members". The FDF's version is less precise.

"We didn't come to any conclusions", Mr Gordon MacWilliam Kain, the Federation's secretary, says. "We said we would report back. There are a lot of problems in the fitting of children's footwear, including the fact that children are looking for fashion footwear and the fact that in some retail outlets the stock range can't meet the requirements of the children who come in."

To the untutored ear this sounds very much as if the inability to invest in a range of styles and fittings gives carte blanche to the retailer to fit the child with what is on the shelves, rather than with what is needed.

This conclusion is almost unavoidable if you consider a letter written to Mr Greyst by an employee of a multiple shoe retailer, who agreed with his conclusions but had been "instructed to shift the shoes as

quickly as possible" because the profit margin was so low.

This letter was not written anonymously but the writer must remain so for obvious reasons. Equally obviously, the implication does not involve the many responsible shoe retailers who do take great trouble to fit shoes.

Now the Cleveland report may have been too small to prove a national point, and it admitted as much. But it did suggest that it had "highlighted a number of problem areas that merit consideration by the shoe industry".

From the letter quoted it is clear that the size of the sample is immaterial. If only one sector of the shoe industry can be so completely pressurized that damage to children's feet is of secondary importance, there is something very seriously amiss.

So what can responsible parents do to ensure that their children's feet are allowed to grow without deformities? And how do they reconcile that need with the children's insistence on fashion? Their first piece of equipment

should be the Children's Foot Health Register, which lists 700 approved shops throughout the country. (The three successes in the Cleveland report were all on the register).

The chairman of the register, Alan Mickel, who is an independent retailer, believes that training in fitting is of vital importance. Specialist shops like his own in Clarksdon, Tott, Strathclyde and like Peter Jones in London - the largest children's shoe department in the country - exceed any suggested standards and therefore have no fear of a compulsory code of practice. They do acknowledge, however, that "policing" a code is difficult, and that sending staff on fitting courses is expensive for a small retailer.

However, all the shops listed on the register have signed an agreement to stock children's shoes in whole and half sizes, from infant size 4½ to children's size 6, and to have staff who are properly trained to measure children's feet. The register is available from the administrator,

CFH, 84-88 Great Eastern Street, London EC2 (please enclose a large seal).

As to fashion, the children's manufacturers have been kicked out of their sensible-shoe image by the ubiquitous "trainer". If all boys and many girls had their way, they would never wear anything else. Clarks was the first to recognize the rise of the trainer, and has produced trainers in all-leather, and in leather and fabric, in four width fittings.

The other great success story for Clarks is the low-heeled court shoe which the Princess of Wales has made essential wear for all small girls. "For once the fashionable height suits children," Peter Jones says with relief.

Most court shoes will not stay on the foot unless the toes touch the end of the shoe - a fact which for years stopped Clarks from producing anything for children without a buckle or bar. It has now developed a last which allows for growth and yet holds the foot firmly, pleasing both the junior Sloane-Rangers and their mothers.

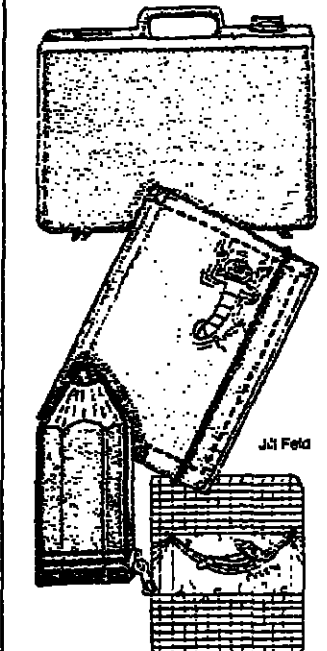
Start-Rite, too, has spent five years adding a fashion element to its reputation for fit and quality. Like Clarks, it now does five width fittings (a G fitting has been introduced because feet are becoming wider - further evidence that children's growing bones need to be protected from being squashed). Their latest styles, Jan for girls and Glen for boys, have a distinct trainer influence.

## SHOPFRONT

### Book worm

The worm has turned at W. H. Smith. They have been re-vamping their stationery image, and among the back-to-school bonanza of brilliant stripes and splashes they have included a distinctly cheeky worm.

The character appears on document folders, notepaper, exercise books - green on shiny red or on red and white checks - and should encourage a great deal of industrious note-taking among those children who are allowed a little individuality at school. A folder illustrated is £1.50, notepad 40p.



With it is shown a red pencil-shaped case containing felt tips, crayons, a stencil set and other writing accessories for £3.99. The colour theme extends to the smart plastic briefcase, also at £3.99, which is available in yellow, blue, grey or lime. The whole set has lots of high-tech accessories to co-ordinate - bulldog clips, scissors, maths sets, drawing pins, and pencils which can be initiated to order.

Even if schooldays are not the best days of your life, at least now they can be the most colourful.

## Footwear for children - points to remember

"I think it is safer to say that badly fitting shoes cause symptoms and highlight deformity. It would be difficult to show that they make an otherwise normal foot abnormal."

But to be on the safe side, what are shoe retailers doing about the problem? Very little.

The organization which represents a large proportion of the trade is the Footwear Distributors' Federation (FDF) and its attitude appears to be entirely negative. It has a voluntary code of practice established with the Office of Fair Trading (OFT), in 1976. It seems entirely satisfied that the existence of such a code is enough - on the grounds that it is considerably more than a lot of other retail associations offer.

It seems quite unimpressed with the suggestion that the evidence of the Foot Health

The nation will put its best foot forward on October 2 when the Foot Health Council starts its first Foot Health Week with a Giant Foot Race across London by Chiropody students. Pairs of competitors will race inside 8ft long polystyrene models of feet - a sort of heavy-footed version of a Chinese carnival.

The week, sponsored by companies including Clarks, Scholl, Start-rite and Wolsey socks, is the first salvo in a long-term educational drive to improve the state of the nation's feet. Here are some of the points you should bear in mind when choosing shoes for children:

- A foot gauge is just the starting point for the fitter, who needs to fit more than just length and width. There are no standard lasts, so the child may need different sizes in different makes.

- Children's feet should be checked every three months at best. Good shoe shops will do this without pressure to buy.
- Although there is no average rate of development, there are two main growth spurts, from ages five to six and at the beginning of puberty. Parents can check foot growth at home by sprinkling talc in the shoes, making the child walk a few steps and looking at the imprint in the shoes. If the toe marks are too near the end of the shoe the fitting should be checked.
- The same shoe should not be used every day, but as most parents are unlikely to buy several pairs when they will need to be replaced within a few months, the alternative is to make sure they are left in airy conditions overnight to allow moisture to evaporate. The argument against plastic shoes or synthetic canvas



trainers is that the excess perspiration can cause a form of dermatitis.

- Too-wide fittings are almost as bad as those too narrow. Cramping the toes can contribute to deformities of the bones, allowing the foot to slop about can cause toe-bruising, blistering, friction at the heel. The diagrams show some of the damage that can be done by incorrect fittings.



Left: Severe hallux valgus with bunion. The first toe underlies the second and can be caused by footwear which is too narrow or too pointed and squashes the toes together.



Right: Hammer toe. The first phalanx of the toe is extended and the second hyperflexed. There is often a corn over the prominent first inter-phalangeal joint due to pressure of footwear. Caused by the wearing of short or narrow shoes. Diagrams based on A Guide to Shoe Fitting by the Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association.

## IN THE GARDEN

### Spring colour, with a little forethought

As the summer draws to a close it is time to think about colour for next spring. Bedding plants are still providing some colour but it will not be long before they need changing, and unless plans are made now you might have nothing in the spring. The mainstay of spring bedding is spring-flowering bulbs, which can be planted on their own or used in conjunction with other spring-flowering plants. There is a wealth of variety to choose from and it is possible to have colour from when the crocus flowers right through to the late tulips in May.



Crocuses in flower are the first real sign that winter is almost at an end. Although not really suitable for massed planting in selected sites near the house, in a border or in a rock garden. Species of crocus worth planting include the fragrant *C. biflorus* which has a white flower with purple stripes. *C. tomasianus*, with its rich blue-violet bloom, flowers just later than *biflorus* in March. *C. minimus*, very short at about 1in, has a mixture of violet, buff and purple flowers. *C. sieberi* is a February flowerer and has mauve petals which are yellow at the base and *C. aculeatus*, the Golden Bunch, is yellow and orange and flowers in January. *C. vernus* flowers in March. It has numerous varieties, and among the best is the form Vanguard, with light blue flowers, which is ideal for the garden or can be

more of a cerise red, and Lord Balfour a wine red. Pinks are also favourites: I like the old and true variety Pink Pearl, and a new variety, Apollo, which is slightly deeper but a good new introduction.

Of the whites I prefer L'Innocence, but Carnegie comes a close second. One I have not tried is White Colossus, which flowers about the same time as L'Innocence but is not so ivory in colour. This leaves the yellow, of which only two varieties really interest me: City of Haarlem, which is very light, and Yellowhammer, which is deeper in colour.

The narcissus family is large and complex, but trumpet daffodils remain favourites, and there is much to choose from here. Bedding forms can be found from a number of classes, and those which never disappoint are Magnificence, Golden Harvest, Dutch Master and Goldcourt, all yellow. Mount Hood and Beech-bell are white and very good. In addition, two reliable varieties include Clarion, Armada, Fortune and Galway. Other colours are found in Fermoy, Green Island, Ice Follies and Polindra.

*Narcissus cyclamineus* are small plants ideal for a rock garden. Larger hybrids include Peeping Tom and February Gold. In March comes *N. bulbocodium*, often called the Hoop Petticoat because of the formation of the flowers, only 6in tall and ideal for an alpine meadow. *N. triandrus* usually flowers in April and lasts

until about mid-May. It is a lovely plant, whose form *albus* is known as Angels' Tears.

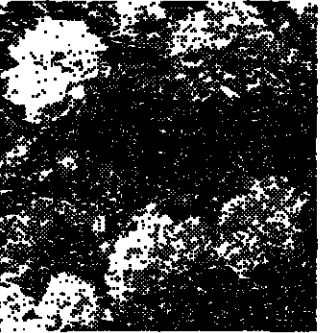
The jonquils, all scented, grow 10 to 16in tall and love to be in grass with a little shade. Baby Moon is yellow, Sugarbush is white and Susy, the last of the jonquils to flower, is a rich yellow.

Tulips are the brightest of the spring bulbs, and if the right varieties are selected they can be in flower from early spring to late May. Most gardeners prefer the single and double early as well as the cottage and Darwin types, but there are many intermediates which are increasing in popularity, such as the Darwin hybrids.

*T. Kaufmanniana*, the Waterlily Tulip, has large flowers with a wide range of colour which open out when exposed to the sun. *T. Fosteriana* is dwarf like *T. Kaufmanniana*, but has bigger flowers. Both flower in April. *T. Greigi* has much to recommend it: this hybrid has mottled leaves and large, brightly coloured flowers. All the tulips above have many varieties, so take a look at what is available before buying.

The Lady Tulip, or *T. Clusiana*, is a good naturalizer which flowers in April. Its blooms are white with a yellow centre and the petals are striped with cherry-red. *T. praestans* is eye-catching, with multiflowered orange-scarlet blooms. The form Fusilier is rich scarlet and one of the best. My final choice is *T. Eichleri*, 12in tall with an unusual, almost cup-shaped scarlet bloom with a yellow centre.

Prices vary but unless you go for a very variety they are all reasonable.



Tree peonies: Hard to propagate

### Shapely shooters

Some plants look untidy when not in flower. The tree peonies are such plants. They need to be specially sited in the garden as they are susceptible to early morning sun after the cold of the night, so remember to protect them from the east and keep them in deep rich soil.

As they can be quite tall, tree peonies should be sited away from the front of the border, but in full sun. Planting can start during September and continue until March, but the tree peonia is a tuberous-rooted plant and does not always transplant well. The foliage is very attractive, so ensure that it is seen above or around its protection in the border.

When growth starts in the spring make sure the plants do not dry out. Tree peonies produce tall, rangy stems, and I prefer to see the growth at the ends of these shoots above other plants. The stems rarely grow straight, but are inclined to grow out of shape and have a twisted appearance. Once established they need little or no attention. If a stem grows too much away from the plant it can be removed in the spring as soon as growth can be seen.

Plants will cost between £7 and £10 each, but shop around as prices vary.

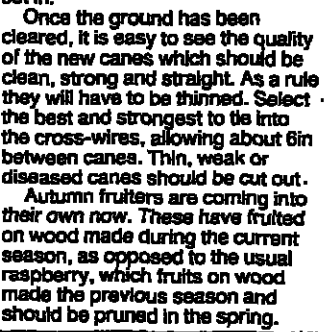
### Bumper berries

This has been a good year for raspberries. The size of berry was possibly smaller than some years but the size of the crop has not been surpassed. I was able to water mine and I am sure this has made all the difference between success and failure. It has also made all the difference to the quality of cane produced for next year's crop.

It is now time to prepare the rows for next year. First remove the fruiting canes, which are easy to distinguish, as the new canes are fresh, clean and only have leaves. Using a good pair of secateurs, remove the canes at, or just above, ground level. The less you leave the better as this does not allow much stem for die-back to set in.

Once the ground has been cleared, it is easy to see the quality of the new canes which should be clean, strong and straight. As a rule they will have to be thinned. Select the best and strongest to let into the cross-rows, allowing about 6in between canes. Thin weak or diseased canes should be cut out.

Autumn fruiters are coming into their own now. These have fruited on wood made during the current season, as opposed to the usual raspberries which fruit on wood made the previous season and should be pruned in the spring.



Ripening raspberries: an excellent crop

"Jubilee" runs with abandon, and *C. coerulescens* tumbles its small purple flowers over Senecio. Other plants to look for are Lobelia "Cherry Ripe", *Verbena Bonariensis*, *Diastylis rigens*, *Perovskia atriplicifolia*, the most dazzling iridescent blue *Gentiana asclepiadeae* and *Erigeron mucronatus*, which foams over steps near the house, and will do so well into November.

All plants are clearly labelled, a lesson other gardeners would do well to learn, and there are always gardeners around who are only too willing to answer queries.

Michael Young

## Reward for the Treasure-hunter

John Treasure acquired Burford House in 1954 with the intention of making a garden, and then developing a nursery where people could buy the plants they had enjoyed in the informal setting.

The house is a large Georgian red-brick building set on the highest part of the four-acre garden. It was once the site of a castle with a moat on one side which now serves as a bog area, while the River Tems flanks the grounds to the south and west and provides the constant sound of running water. Aquatic and bog specimens thrive here in the created streams and rivulets which tumble down to the Tems.

Throughout the garden planting is luxuriant and varied, and there seems no hesitation in leaving areas of the rich, red-

brown soil exposed so that plants can be seen to best advantage.

Late summer can still produce flowers which are saturated with colour, and many of these are wonderfully set off at Burford House against a variety of leaf shape. *Limnium latifolium* "Violet", a large grey-leaf plant, is currently a mass of trembling violet flowers. Dahlias are out in force, with the dusky stems of "Bishop of Llandaff" topped by a dazzling array of red flowers. Japanese anemones - so useful this time of year - come in cool pale tones, while the handsome South African shrub *Handkeanus major* is still lush and green, and will remain so well into the winter when the frost will cut it down.

Clematis are John Treasure's speciality and they can be found scrambling everywhere. Best

Burford House Garden is west of Tenbury Wells, Warwickshire, on the A45. Open until October 9, 2-6pm daily. Admission 85p.

## DRINK

### Enjoy the last of the summer whites

Perhaps it was my schooldays that instilled in me a feeling that the new year begins in September. It is an illusion I still have, and it certainly holds true in the wine world, for the first of those 1983 grapes will be harvested this month.

Vintage prospects for 1983 throughout most of Europe are looking good, despite a wet spring, and the very hot weather in July and August could well make this year a stunner. England's winemakers, after our hottest summer for three centuries, are looking forward to a bumper crop but, as always, a lot can happen between now and the end of the month.

Just because it's September there is no need to switch immediately to big full-bodied reds: even if we do not have an Indian summer, the continued consumption of white wines is a good way of extending that we do. But the last of the white summer wines need to be big and bold enough to cope with cool evenings and cheap enough not to upset those fraught post-holiday finances still further.

An inexpensive wine that has been big bold white wine ever since I first tasted it five years ago in Portugal is Bucellas Velho. Made from the Arinto and Esganacio grapes, and aged in oak, it comes from the old cobbled cellars of the sleepy little town of Bucellas, just to the north of Lisbon. With its bright golden colour and rich, smoky bouquet backed up with a hefty, buttery oaky taste, I reckon this wine is Portugal's answer to white burgundy (Oddbins £2.45, Peter Dornic £2.59).

Italy is always a good source of big bold whites but to find wines that have finesse as well as flavour is notoriously difficult, so I was particularly surprised earlier this year to taste an Italian Chardonnay that had class, style and weight. The wine, more, it was the first Chardonnay from this country I had tasted that had any real varietal character. This "80 Chardonnay delle Venezie, bottled by Enofrulla, comes from Italy's cooler, north-eastern Friuli-Venezia Giulia region, right on the border with Yugoslavia. The region's beneficial climate no doubt contributes greatly to the elegance of this classic Chardonnay with its rich, only character. (Henry Townsend, Chalk Pit House, Colehill, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, £3.70.)

With the first misty autumn days rapidly approaching, every household needs to lay in



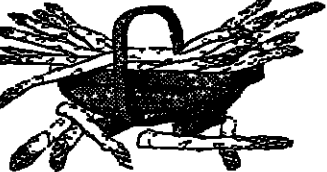
yield, to plant better grape varieties and to improve their fermentation techniques. The Minervino wines, from an area just north of Perpignan that straddles the Aude and L'Hérault départements, are mostly a good example of what the Midi can now produce and Sainsbury's stock a tasty Minervino magnum - the "80 Chateau de Gourgazaud for just £4.99.

Another pleasant, entertaining wine is the Vitis Linderos Cabernet Sauvignon, a Chilean Cabernet Sauvignon that has been available in this country for some time. Earlier this year a new vintage was released, the '79 (Cullens, £3.50). This Chilean red is made by the Ortiz family at Linderos, some 25 miles south of Santiago in the Maipo river valley, and with its deep purple colour and full, fruity, grassy character it also makes a good autumnal red.

Jane MacQuitty

## Special Offer of French Asparagus

For the first time we are now able to offer asparagus plants actually growing in pots. The advantage of July/September planting is that the plants are established when planted out, the plants become well established before winter and so get away to a flying start next spring.



The modern way to grow asparagus is in three-row flat beds at one foot spacing each way, the beds being divided by paths, each 2½ in. wide, a 10 in. wide path at the end, and the crop is harvested by snapping off the shoots at ground level. Experiments carried out at Lushington Experimental Horticultural Station have shown that this method produces earlier crops and the closer planting has given a much higher yield.

Genuine French asparagus is a superb delicacy, and only the best will satisfy gourmets. The subtlety of its excellent sweet flavour makes it the choice of top chefs throughout Europe.

French Asparagus grows well and yields heavily on moist soils. It is not a demanding plant and requires little attention. The beautiful ferny foliage is also prized by flower arrangers.

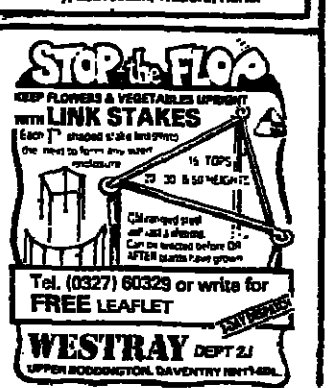
An expensive vegetable to purchase, here is a chance to grow your own asparagus at a fraction of the normal cost. Our offer consists of 30 pot-grown plants of the superb variety Jacq. me. Verne, enough to produce sufficient fresh asparagus for the average family for up to 15 years and at only £18.50 per plant.

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مركزا من راصل



REVIEW Rock records of the month

# Restoring the lost soul to a plastic age

**Big Maybelle** The Okah Sessions (Epic EG 78456, two records)  
**The Jackie Wilson Story** (Epic EG 38623, two records)  
**Lost Soul** (Epic 22153, two records)  
**The Ch-Lites Greatest Hits** (Epic PE 38627)

The news of James Jamerson's death a couple of weeks ago added a note of poignancy to something I've been thinking about for weeks: 20 years ago this summer soul music was born.

As far as some of us were concerned, the birth took place in snatches on the radio and whispered back-of-the-class conversations in which the names of Mary Wells, the Impressions, Marvin Gaye, Solomon Burke, the Miracles, Barbara Lewis, Major Lance and Martha and the Vandellas were first circulated.

Jamerson, whose bass guitar triggered the rhythms of the golden age of Motown, is nowhere to be heard on *Lost Soul*, a marathon two-disc compilation of soul singles which somehow slipped between cup and lip in the period from 1961 to 1978.

But his spirit, and those of his fellow instrumentalists the Chicago drummer Al Duncan, Memphis guitarist Steve Cropper, brilliant Motown songwriters and producers Smokey Robinson, William Stevenson and the Holland-Dozier team, lurk behind every cry and inside every groove. What they created is with us still; indeed it has never sounded more moving or necessary than in this processed, packaged, calculating age.

We shall return to *Lost Soul*, but first it is worth travelling chronologically through the re-issue series of which it forms a part, a series which tells us much about the gestation, maturity and subsequent problems of soul music.

In the 1950s the streams of rhythm and blues, gospel and pop were converging, and the ill-fated Mabel Smith, "Big Maybelle", was one of the points of tentative confluence. At that time the first requirement of a singer was natural talent, which Maybelle possessed in abundance. Discovered during her mid-teens singing at the Rock Temple Church of God in Christ, in her home town of Jackson, Tennessee, she was the template of such subsequent heroines as Martha Reeves and Paul Robeson.

At 300lb, she had the vocal power to accompany a ripe humour which made her a notable interpreter of the slightly risqué blues songs still popular with the black audience of the early 1950s.

The *Okah Sessions* collate material from the years of her prime, 1952-55. It does not include her very best recording, the exquisitely beautiful "Candy", which was recorded in 1956 and collected a few years ago in *Savoy's The Roots of Rock 'n' Roll* (SIL 2221). But it does locate the period during which, whatever else was happening in her disastrous personal life, all her talents merged to reveal a performer of timeless gifts.

These sides are also worth hearing for the fresh, relaxed arrangements meticulously created by Leroy Kirkland with the assistance of such outstanding musicians as tenor saxophonist Sam "The Man" Taylor, guitarist Mickey Baker and drummer Panama Francis.



Seminal singers of the 1950s: "Big Maybelle" Smith and Jackie Wilson

Good singers were still a prerequisite in the late 1950s, and by common consent Jackie Wilson was the best: virtually every important soul singer of the subsequent generation freely acknowledges a debt to a stylist who, in his time, outshone even Clyde McPhatter and Sam Cooke. Those who came to black popular music in the 1960s, however, have always had difficulty in recognizing Wilson's eminence, since the men who controlled his recording career, consistently placed him in what now seem unflattering settings. Everyone who saw him galvanize a Harlem audience at the Apollo Theatre has another story to tell, and there is enough evidence between the lines of *The Jackie Wilson Story* to support their most extravagant claims.

Wilson began his solo career in 1957, recording a series of songs partly written by Berry Gordy Jr, who was serving his apprenticeship before going on to found the Motown empire. "Reet Petite", "Lonely Teardrops" and other products of this liaison are rehearsals for Gordy's formula:

the tension between emotional gospel-style singing and pop-song formula is still one or two steps away from a full realization.

Wilson was constructed by the limited vision of his producers and arrangers: at times, as in the ballads "Night" and "Danny Boy", they seemed to want to turn him into a singing black Rossano Brazzi. The penny dropped only in the late 1960s, and then no more than tentatively. "Higher and Higher" (1967) remains a fleet-footed classic of what we in Britain know as Northern Soul, and the anthology ends with the fine "You've Got Me Walking", written for Wilson by the Ch-Lites' Eugene Record. The ultimate impression is of vast talent in the right place at the right time with the wrong people.

During the 1960s the soul field became so crowded that many of its practitioners were out of luck. So dense was the activity that one of the great pleasures of being a soul collector is the constant unearthing of previously unknown recordings which match the quality of the established

classics. *Lost Soul* is the result of one of the more thorough exercises in soul archaeology, piecing together 40 separate discoveries. Although not one of them was a hit in any significant sense, together they provide a rounded picture of the resources of this extraordinary rich field.

In its heyday soul developed two basic attitudes. The industrial cities of the north and mid-west, notably Philadelphia, Detroit and Chicago, opted for a synthesis of pop and gospel which traded in elaborate arrangements. It showed an emphatic fondness for the male falsetto, and enjoyed following successful song formulas - often to the brink of exhaustion. This was the Motown approach.

Examples of its fall-out can be heard on *Lost Soul* in Brenda and the Tabulations' charming "One Girl Too Late" - and two gorgeous mid-1970s tracks: the emotional "Sweet Fools", and the sensual "Relax, It's Just Like Dancing" by an obscure group called Essence. Directly from the Motown legacy comes Brian Holland's "I'm So Glad", recorded

in 1974 after his departure from Gordy's employ. It contains such musical artistry and dance-floor impact that one can only wonder at the reasons for its failure.

In the southern states the residue of the blues ensured that the music was less exotic in its tone. Motown's equivalent was the Stax label headquartered in Memphis, where the singers sounded harsher and less prey to the fantasies of escapism. Where Motown and the northerners set the pattern for the upward mobility of disco in the 1970s and were easily able to cope with its subsequent demands, the musicians and singers of Tennessee and Alabama represented the final gasp, groan and shout of the music which had originally bound them all together.

There are many superb examples of southern soul in this anthology, paramount among them Jackie Moore's subtle, insinuating "Personality". Gwen McRae's terse reworking of Bobby Bland's "Ain't Nothing You Can Do", Bill Cody's aggressive "I'm Back to Collect", and a pair - "This Time They Told the Truth" and "Love is So Good When You're Stealing It" - by the massively authoritative Z. Z. Hill. Admirers of "deep soul", the sub-genre which magnifies the most outrageous stylistic excesses of church singing, will revel in Mattie Moutrie's "That's How Strong My Love Is", and "The Saddest Story Ever Told", which I find artificially overwrought.

There are also rewarding examples of anomalies, of confounding geographical and stylistic expectations. The Philadelphia "Love in Them There Hills" and Kenny Gamble and Leon Huff, those arch-exponents of Philadelphia sophistication, genuflecting in the direction of Memphis; the Chairmen of the Board's "Finders Keepers" incorporates a street-funk keyboard riff and trombone solo which appears to use the technique of multiphonics.

The least easily classifiable soul singer of all, Bobby Womack, appears on three occasions, each time underlining his utter resistance to formulas. "A Little Bit Salty" and "Home is Where the Heart Is" are excellent examples of his mid-1970s solo work, in which acknowledgment of trends took a back seat to the requirements of the singer and the song, while "Stop Before We Start", a tragic dialogue with the under-rated Candie Stanton, is perfectly illustrative of soul music at its most adult and redemptive.

The latest release in the Epic series derives from the era immediately before the arrival of disco, and presents a selection of the best work of one of the most successful vocal groups of the early 1970s. This was the time when Philadelphia ruled the roost with the O'Jays and the Stylistics. But the Ch-Lites upheld Chicago's reputation with a series of memorably desolate ballads featuring Eugene Record's featherweight falsetto, the best remembered of which is probably "Have You Seen Her?". The up-tempo songs, based on Norman Whitfield's adventurous work with the Temptations, has worn badly. But "Oh Girl", "A Lonely Man", and particularly, "Homely Girl" retain every ounce of their fragile charm.

Richard Williams

## Well I woke up this morning, put another record on...

The Beach Boys asked us 13 years ago to "add some music to your day". That band, still the epitome of good-time sunshine pop, is currently back in the charts with another greatest hits package. These may reflect a period of safe tradition but there's nothing much new around to temper with Brian Wilson's eternal holiday visions. Indeed, the albums on review here are mostly tinged with nostalgia too.

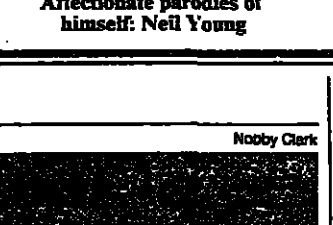
British pop music seems to be waiting for a different impetus, a change in the wind, while American pop is desperately struggling to catch up with our boys. No matter - the following six albums are designed to offset the working day. They are to be taken externally over a 24-hour cycle.

James Booker on *Classified* sounds like a man who does not go to bed, so his music is a perfect way to start the day. Booker's ornate New Orleans piano mixes the expected second-line strut of the Crescent City with a liberal dose of classical phrasing (on "Swedish Rhapsody") and gloriously restructured ragtime (on "Three Keys").

He pays homage to rhythm-and-blues roots with some well judged covers of Roy "Professor Longhair" Byrd, Lloyd Price, Lieber, Stoller and Fats Domino, and then has the cheek to confuse the listener by reworking Roger Miller's "King of the Road". His own title track may be too florid for purist tastes. Even Allen Toussaint would balk at some of Booker's borrowings, but *Classified* will get you humming through breakfast.

Depeche Mode, from Basildon, Essex, are obviously boys who enjoy elevenets. Their music on *Construction Time Again* is wide awake. They have written nine songs that would grace the chart and they have also managed to find the elusive warm button on their synthesizers.

I did not expect Depeche Mode's main lyricist, Martin Gore, to have had so much blood in him but everything from "Told You So" - which paraphrases "Jerusalem" - to "Two Minute Warning" suggests that they are as



Affectionate parodies of himself: Neil Young

James Booker: *Classified* (Demon FEND 7)  
 Depeche Mode: *Construction Time Again* (Mute Stumm 3)  
 Virginia Astley: *From Gardens Where We Feel Secure* (Rough Trade 58)  
 Cabaret Voltaire: *The Crackdown* (Some Bizzare CV 1)  
 Neil Young: *Everybody's Rockin'* (Geffen 25590)  
 J. J. Cale: 8 (Phonogram Merl 22)

keen to inform as to entertain. Their third album, *Construction Time Again*, it seems to dance over the debris to, until lunchtime.

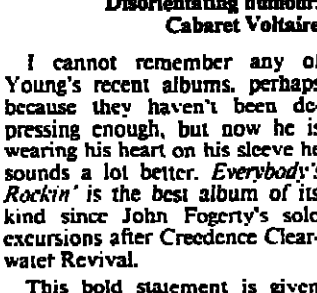
Virginia Astley, former Ravishing Beauty, has been through a refined finishing school and come out unscathed. Her record *From Gardens Where We Feel Secure* is a delightful collection of instrumental rural ambiances. Astley and her producer, Russell Webb, have managed to outdo Euro without trying particularly hard. Each number revolves around an evocative drawing-room piano piece underpinned by a specific pastoral effect recorded in Moulton, Oxfordshire. There's even a song called "Hiding In The Ha-Ha". The overall impression is intensely sad, I think, rather like an aural equivalent of Proust's madeleine.

Virginia Astley leads us gently past testune to the cocktail hour and some thing more substantial. Cabaret Voltaire, Stephen Mallinder and Richard A. Kirk, have valiantly resisted the rock press's desire to make them flavour of the month on *The Crackdown*, their first album for Some Bizarre (Soft Cell's label).

The Cabs, as they are known, are peers of the late-1970s Sheffield mafia that produced Humu League, ABC and Heaven 17. They most resemble the latter in that they have opted for a combination platter of Euro-electronics and rhythmic American funk. They have set a few standards of their own with the disorienting humour of "Why Kill Time (When You Can Kill Yourself)" and the irresistible funk of "Just Fascination".

The main problem with *The Crackdown* is its smooth and seamless sound. Mallinder's vocals lack a certain flair. I didn't enjoy their recent Electric Ballroom live date but at least there was an element of tension in the air. This collection of fractured war correspondent's snapshots is out of focus by comparison. Still, nothing that a couple of black female singers won't cure next time.

Just when the dry Martinis are feeling too dry and too cold, along comes an ageing rockist with an invitation to a sleazy club. Yes, it's Neil Young, back again with an album called *Everybody's Rockin'*, offering a selection of authentic doo-wop, rock'n'roll and loving parody - of himself mainly.



Disorienting humour: Cabaret Voltaire

I cannot remember any of Young's recent albums, perhaps because they haven't been depressing enough, but now he is wearing his heart on his sleeve he sounds a lot better. *Everybody's Rockin'* is the best album of his kind since John Fogerty's solo excursions after Creedence Clearwater Revival.

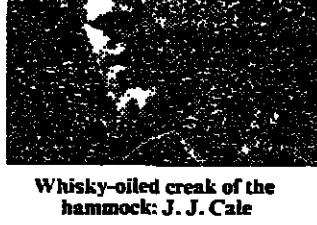
This bold statement is given substance by the Sun studio effects. Tim Drummond's upright slap bass and Young's own careering guitar. The acid test of this mineral is on the band's version of "Mystery Train", one of the greatest 1950s songs. Young cannot match Elvis Presley but he comes close enough. His own tunes, such as "Payola Blues", "Kindsa Fonda Wanda" and "Jellyroll Man", fit neatly into the overall scheme, witty without being too irrelevant.

Exhausted by the goings-on at the home, we return home after midnight. What better person to share the small hours with than J. J. Cale?

Cale's eighth album in 13 years, proves again that this Okie is a master of minimalism. Everything on his record has the creek of a hammock on the porch: it is oiled by bourbon and swung by one of the accommodating women that Cale's croaking wheeze of a voice seems to attract.

This man is a great stylist, a guitar genius who easily outplays his most devoted fans. Eric Clapton, Mark Knopfler and Richard Thompson (the guests here), Cale may not attempt to surprise but he is not prepared to sedate either. Among the best things on 8's half-hour of fluid bliss are some hard hitting country protest songs, "Unemployment", "People Lie" and "Trouble In The City".

J. J. Cale should worry - he is the Clint Eastwood of Southern rock, a real man in a land of treacherous low-lives. Besides, anyone who has the audacity to rhyme Colorado with enchiladas deserves our sympathy. His "Teardrops In My Tequila" takes us to bed, tired but satisfied.



Whisky-oiled creek of the hammock: J. J. Cale

Max Bell

## PREVIEW Theatre

### Stark spotlight put on crime

Yuri Lyubimov is the Soviet Union's most acclaimed stage director, so it is something of an event that his adaptation of Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment* which has played in repertory to packed houses at Moscow's Taganka Theatre for five years, opens at the Lyric Theatre, on Wednesday. This, the first production Lyubimov has directed in Western Europe, will be a translated version with a cast of British actors. Michael Pennington plays Raskolnikov and Bill Paterson is the police chief, Porfiry.

To fit the mood of the play, the Lyric's glider is shrouded with black. The audience will enter by one door, to be confronted with the scene of the murder and their own reflections in a mirror. "We are not going in for that awful

terrorizing of the audience, but we want a way of involving them properly," Pennington says. He is returning happily to the theatre after two years' television acting (he plays Jung in the future BBC2 series on *Significant Friend*). After six weeks on a diet of Rytva and graphics, he looks ethereally thin. Huxley, he explains, was a strong motive for Raskolnikov's crime.

Lyubimov's interpretation of Dostoevsky contradicts the commonly accepted Soviet view of the central character as a heroic figure. Russian schoolchildren who essays excusing the murder of one exploitative old money-lender for the common good and believe Raskolnikov's only crime was getting caught. Lyubimov used the murder as a starting point for a debate on the criminal personality and the nature of

crime itself. His production's dramatic quality is reflected in the music and lighting, which ranges from stark spotlights to overall darkness.

The Taganka Theatre has met difficulties with the Soviet authorities: a non-musical version of *Boris Godunov* had to be abandoned after objections by the official scrutineers. But usually their displeasure is expressed through economic means. "It is fascinating the way Lyubimov is able to create theatre magic out of nothing," Pennington says. "For an independent entrepreneur like him, he has learnt to produce material out of the air and, as a result, his company has become the most popular in Moscow."

Clare Colvin



Independent adventure: Yuri Lyubimov - Creates theatre magic out of nothing

**CHARLEY'S AUNT** (836 6404)  
 Until Sept 24, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 2.30pm  
 Griff Rhys Jones makes one of the best "aunts" ever in a joyous production with an excellent supporting cast.

**DAISY PULLS IT OFF** (437 1592)  
 Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 3pm, Sat at 5pm  
 Denise Daggan's straight-faced recreation of a 1920s girls' school - at prize poems, hockey matches and Empire-building values - sends the world of Angela Brazil straight up and over the top. Thoroughly unsuited, nostalgic and wholesome.

**HAPPY FAMILY** (836 5122)  
 Mon-Thurs at 8pm, Fri and Sat at 5.45pm and 8.30pm  
 Giles Cooper's clever, disturbing 1950s comedy about three grown-up siblings imprisoned in childhood ritual is still theatrically gripping and full of psychological and political nuance. Excellent direction by Maria Aitken of an impressive cast led by Ian Ogilvy and Angela Thorne.

**MR CINDERS** (836 2238)  
 Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.45pm; matinee Wed at 3pm  
 Packed with witty performance by Denis Lawson of aristocratic brilliance, Vivian Ellis's 1929 musical recasts *Cinderella* in the anyone-for-terminis age. Modest staging originally at the King's

**Critics' choice**  
 Head; but the production's speed and sparkle make it an intoxicating evening.

**NOISES OFF** (836 8888)  
 Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm  
 The funniest farce for years. Michael Frayn's brilliantly contrived complex of on-stage disasters and backstage dramas is still keeping houses full and audiences helpless with laughter.

**A PATRIOT FOR ME** (830 9832) Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinee Sat at 2.30pm  
 John Osborne's epic about an officer in the Austro-Hungarian army, fighting his way through society to a top espionage job only to be blackmailed as a homosexual, comes up full of drama, colour and subtlety in Ronald Eyre's revival transferred from Chichester.

**THE RIVALS** (830 2252)  
 Thurs and Fri at 7.15pm, in repertory with *Guys and Dolls* (today at 2 and 7.15pm) and *Tales from Hollywood* (Mon-Wed at 7.15pm; matinee Wed at 2pm)  
 Peter Wood's sparkling revival of Sheridan fulfils the promise of his cast list. Geraldine McEwan as a young but hilariously affected Mrs Malaprop, Sir Michael Hordern as glib and insouciant Patrick Pym as a witty hero and Tim Curry

**SMALL CHANGE** (828 2252)  
 Fri at 7.30pm, in repertory with *The Fawn and The Beggar's Opera*  
 Revival of Peter Gail's evocation of childhood in working-class Cardiff. Assembled from countless remembered details.

**WOZZA ALBERTI** (830 3216)  
 Mon-Fri at 8.30pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm  
 Black South Africa's cry from the heart. Virtuoso in multiple part-doubling and storytelling on a bare stage, Percy Mtwa and Mbongeni Ngema enact the often funny, finally heart-breaking consequences of Christ's choice of Bothe's Johannesburg for his second coming: adoption as white propaganda figure, arrest as a Communist agitator, and resurrection on the third day with Albert Luthuli and Steve Biko.

**YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU** (828 2252)  
 Today and Tues at 3 and 7.45pm; Mon at 7.45pm, in repertory with *Inner Voices* (Wed-Fri at 7.45pm)  
 Once again the National strikes gold in America, this time with Kaufman and Hart's endearing 1936 comedy about a family of happy eccentrics. Jimmy Jewel as the genial, drop-out grandpa, Geraldine McEwan as dotty, authoress mother, Gaye Brown as alcoholic actress and Margaret Courtenay as a Russian girl turned waitress combine in a gloriously funny, subversive hymn to independence.

**BIRMINGHAM:** Alexandra (021 643 1231), French Without Tears by Terence Rattigan. Last performances today at 5 and 8pm. Christopher Blake, Joanna Hole, Deborah Watling, Jeremy Sinden in a touring revival of Rattigan's comedy; directed by Eleanor Fazzan.  
 Love from a Stranger by Agatha Christie, adapted by Frank Vosper. Sept 5 to Sept 10. Mon-Fri at 7.30pm; Sat at 5 and 8pm; matinee Wed at 2.30pm.  
 Dornen Neibitt and Sandra Payne in an early Christie piece, adapted by an actor who himself died mysteriously.

**BOURNEMOUTH:** Pavilion (0202 25861/298911), Hi-d-Hi by David Croft and Jimmy Perrin. Until Sept 24, Mon-Sat at 6.10pm and 8.40pm. A long and busy summer season for Simon Cadell, Paul Shane, Ruth Madoc, Jeffrey Holland and guest star Ben Warriss, in the first stage production of the BBC holiday camp comedy.

**BRISTOL:** Theatre Royal, Old Vic (0272 24368), The Browning Version by Terence Rattigan/Black Comedy by Peter Shaffer. Until Sept 24, Mon-Wed at 7.15pm; Thurs-Sat at 7.45pm. Paul Eddington heads the casts of both productions; the first is about "well-made plays" about a schoolteacher, the second an ingenious comedy set on a "black-out" stage.

**CHICHESTER:** Festival Theatre (0243 781312), The Sleeping Prince by Terence Rattigan. Today at 2.30pm; Wed at 7.30pm; Thurs at 2.30 and 7.30pm. In repertory with *Macbeth*. Sept 5, 7, 8 and 10 at 7.15pm. Scottish Theatre Company on tour with two major plays. Tom Fleming directs a company including Ron Bain, Gerda Stevenson, Mark MacManus.

**GLASGOW:** Theatre Royal (041 331 1234), Jamie the Scept by Robert McLellan. Sept 5-24 in repertory with *Macbeth*. Sept 5, 7, 8 and 10 at 7.15pm. Scottish Theatre Company on tour with two major plays. Tom Fleming directs a company including Ron Bain, Gerda Stevenson, Mark MacManus.

**GUILDFORD:** Yvonne Arnaud (043 60191), A Little Bit on the Side by Victoria Wood, Pinter, Alan Hewille, et al. Until Sept 24, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm; Sat at 5pm and 8pm; matinee Thurs at 2.30pm. Scottish Theatre Company on tour with two major plays. Tom Fleming directs a company including Ron Bain, Gerda Stevenson, Mark MacManus.

**STRATFORD:** Royal Shakespeare (0789 236623), Henry VIII. Today, Mon and Fri at 7.30pm. Howard Davies directs. Richard Griffiths, John Thew, Gemma Jones, Sarah Berger, in a play last seen at Stratford in 1969. Julius Caesar. Thurs at 1.30pm. Peter McNery, Joseph O'Connor, David Schofield, Emrys James; directed by Ron Daniels. Twelfth Night. Tues and Thurs at 7.30pm. Daniel Massey, Emrys James, John Thew, Gemma Jones, Zos Wamaker, Richard O'Callaghan; Directed by John Caird. Comedy of Errors. Today at 1.30pm; Wed at 7.30pm. Adrian Noble directs a new production with Peter McNery and Paul Greenwood as the Antipholus twins.

## PREVIEW Galleries

**ARTISTS OF THE TUDOR COURT** Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (S69 6371). Until Nov 6, Mon-Thurs and Sat 10am-5.15pm, Sun 2.30pm-5.15pm  
 It is many years since a major exhibition of classic English portrait miniatures took place in London, and meanwhile there have been many changes of critical emphasis and a lot of new scholarship; also, the history and iconography of the Tudor portrait are one of V & A director Sir Roy Strong's specialties. So the present show is both timely and a labour of love. The famous figures such as Hilliard and Oliver are present in force, but the show has its discoveries as well, such as a female miniaturist, Levina Teerline, who would seem to have taught Hilliard.

**RUGS AND THROWS** British Crafts Centre, 43 Earham Street, Covent Garden, London WC2E 6BQ (836 6933). Tues-Fri, 10am-5.30pm (until 7pm on Thurs); Sat 11am-5pm.  
 Exhibition by weavers to demonstrate that a floor covering can be made any shape the client wishes, of any colour and using high quality yarns. Textures range from deep pile in special super-wool and tapestry technique using wool, horse hair and linen in primary colours to double-weave lightweight throw rugs and knitted cotton fabric and wool yarns. Some rugs for sale, commissions for others welcome.

**CONTEMPORARY BRITISH GLASS** Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W8 (803 4535). Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2-5pm. Until Tues, then on tour to Bristol, Swansea and the Broadfield House Glass

Museum, near Stourbridge, Hereford and Worcester. Admission free  
 Exhibition of more than 50 pieces of glasswork reflecting the advent of the day-tank furnace which has enabled artists to take free-hand glass blowing out of the factory and into the studio.

**MASQUERADE** Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2 (600 3699). Until Oct 2, Tues-Sat 10am-6pm.  
 Exhibition recreating the look, sound and atmosphere of the eighteenth-century London pleasure grounds which, for a generation or two, were an obsession with Londoners and indeed with city dwellers all over Europe. Paintings, graphics, memorabilia and the music that went with them all pay tribute to the vitality of popular entertainment at the time, most effectively by making it popular entertainment for today as well.

**PAUL KLEE** Museum of Modern Art, 30 Pembroke Street, Oxford (0865 722733). Until Sept 18, Tues-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm. Admission 21p; pensioners, students 50p  
 Selection of 60 paintings, watercolours and prints from the collection of his son, Felix. They show the range of Klee's work from an autumn landscape painted at the age of 23 to two of his last pictures. Showing with three other exhibitions, all free, devoted to Julio Gonzalez, Jean Miro and contemporary British art.

Photography on page 7  
 Theatre: Anthony Masters and Irving Wardle; Galleries: John Russell Taylor

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## ENTERTAINMENTS

also on page 18

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THEATRES

ALBERT, Air Cond. 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## PREVIEW Films

## Very American model of a modern G &amp; S

It was once fashionable to ponder whether white men could sing the blues. Now, perhaps we should debate whether the Americans, and American rock stars in particular, can sing Gilbert and Sullivan.

The Pirates of Penzance, opening in London a tidy two years after its production at Shepperton, gives a clue. Pirates was conceived at a time when Hollywood was obsessed with the idea that the antics of buccaners would be the next big theme to hit the cinema business. Half of the promised pirate movies failed to be made or were beached on the shores of the American box office, which may explain the late arrival of the present offering in Britain.

Gilbert and Sullivan's rather slight tale of Cornish ne'er-do-wells was revived by Joseph Papp in New York Shakespeare Festival production in Central Park in July 1980, and proved the surprise Broadway hit of the season. The principal cast members of that production, Kevin Kline as the Pirate King, the rock star Linda Ronstadt in the role of Mabel, and Rex Smith as a rather wet Frederic, return to the film, with Angela Lansbury playing Frederic's mermaid Ruth.

The possibilities of playing around with Gilbert and Sullivan have been explored before, notably with the 1976 London production of the Black Mikado, which put a distinctly soulful slant on the doings of the Chinese court. Papp's stage production veered away from most obvious modern variations, a policy he has



Rocking the boat: Kevin Kline, Angela Lansbury and Rex Smith in the Pirates of Penzance

maintained for the film. Like the show, it may still prove a little too pop for purists. G & S has rarely been heard through an echo chamber before, though on one occasion - when the heroic Frederic strikes a pose which is pure Presley - the effect is not without wit.

The New York production was a turning point for Ronstadt's career, establishing her as a serious musical actress. Her singing, which Leach insists was not dubbed - unlike that of some other members of the cast - matches the quality of the rest of the company throughout. But the role did little for Kline, who had to wait for *Sophie's Choice*, in which he starred opposite Meryl Streep, to reach a degree of international acclaim.

Piracy may have failed to fulfil its promise as a movie genre, but Papp's production is an interesting part of another revival, that in Gilbert and Sullivan themselves. A new production of *HMS Pinafore* surfaced on television last Tuesday, courtesy of Brent Walker, the British company which has a further 11 Gilbert and Sullivan productions completed or under way.

George Walker, the executive producer of the series, has his eye on the American market too. Vincent Price, Joel Grey, and William Conrad are among the cast members, though such British stalwarts as Frankie Howerd, Keith Michell and Alfred Marks also take leading roles. Tuesday's showing of *Pinafore* is the only British

showing of the series agreed so far. Enthusiastic Gilbert and Sullivan fans can buy other parts of the series on video, however - a medium which one suspects the inebriable Gilbert would have detested. At least the American accounts on display in Papp's production would not have bothered him. The *Pirates of Penzance* had its premiere in New York on December 30, 1879, to ensure an American copyright; the British had to make do with an opening night at the 78-seat Royal Bijou Theatre, Torquay and wait a further three months for a London production.

David Hewson

The Pirates of Penzance opens at the Classic Shaftesbury Avenue, London (734 5414) on Thurs.

It must have occurred to many cinephiles, sitting through the three hours of Francis Ford Coppola's *The Godfather* and then its even longer sequel, that the saga of Mafia folk would make a splendid series for the small screen: rivalling, perhaps, that other celebrated study of a family's struggle for wealth and power, *Dallas*.

There is a chance to test this proposition next week, when BBC1 is showing a special television version of *The Godfather*, prepared under Coppola's guidance from the cinema films. It is in four parts (Mon, Tues, Thurs and Fri at 9.25pm) and runs altogether for more than seven hours.

The main change for television was to tell the story of the Corleone family over 60 years in chronological order, which should make what was sometimes a confusing narrative easier to follow. That means that the arrival of the eight-year-old Vito Corleone in New York from Sicily at the turn of the century becomes the opening sequence, whereas in the film it turns up in Part II.

As well as reshuffling the sequence of events, Coppola shot new scenes, which gave several of his actors, including Robert De Niro, Robert Duvall and Al Pacino, the difficult job of recreating parts they had first played three years before. *Godfather* experts will, no doubt, be able to spot the new footage, but it has been so smoothly integrated that the joins hardly show.

The original film, based on Mario Puzo's novel, appeared in 1972 and not only became one of the year's biggest commercial successes but won three Oscars, including best film and best actor (for Marlon Brando's remarkable

## Films on TV

performance as the patriarch, with his puffed cheeks and wheezing voice).

Hardly had it reached the cinema than a sequel was announced, and *The Godfather Part II* duly came out in 1974. Though straining at times to keep up the momentum, it proved no less popular than the original and was even more successful at the Oscar ceremony, where it took six awards. Again, it was voted best film.

The "Godfathers" can be read as gangster films in the direct tradition of *Schindler's List* and *The Public Enemy*, but there are

significant differences. For one thing, they take no moral stand, as the earlier gangster movies did, and do not feel it necessary to have their heroes gunned down in the last reel.

Again, the leisurely pace of Coppola's films marks them off from the often frenetic narrative drive of their more modestly budgeted predecessors; even the fact that they were shot in colour instead of black and white gives them a different look and feel. There are affinities, too, with other Hollywood genres, notably the epic and the melodrama.

In the Coppola canon the *Godfather* films may stand among his less personal works, but it is impossible not to admire

his considerable skill at building and sustaining sequences and his facility with actors. There are many good performances, and if Brando does teeter into caricature, one can still savour the craft of De Niro, Al Pacino and the late John Cazale.

Peter Waymark

## Also recommended:

Sing as We Go (1934): Splendid Gracie Fields vehicle, with script by J. B. Priestley (BBC2, today, 3.10-4.25pm).

Close Encounters of the Third Kind (1978): Steven Spielberg's science fiction classic, with a "special edition" with new sequences (all ITV regions, today, 7.20-9.45pm).

Age in the Hole (1981): Kirk Douglas as the cynical newspaperman in Billy Wilder's brilliant indictment of gutter journalism (Channel 4, today, 11.10pm-1.10am).

11th Hour Show (1971): Peter Bogdanovich's affectionate study of adolescence in small-town America in the early 1950s (BBC2, tomorrow, 10.10pm-12.10am).

Comes a Horseman (1978): Jane Fonda, James Caan and Jason Robards in an unusual and underrated Western, set as late as 1945 and directed by Alan J. Pakula (all ITV regions, Wed, 10.30pm-12.40am).

The Diary of a Chambermaid (1964): The Buñuel season continues with his characteristic rendering of the Mirbeau novel; feature stars (BBC2, Fri, 9-10.35pm).

Freaks (1932) and L'Age d'Or (1930): Horror classic and early surrealist piece by Buñuel make up the first offering in a new Channel 4 season of films that fell foul of the censor (Fri, 11.15pm-1.45am).



Mafia Dallas: Marlon Brando and Talia Shire in the first Godfather

## Critics' choice

## BLACK ORPHEUS (PG)

Barbican, Cinema One (828 8795) until Sept 21  
Released as the 1959 Academy Award-winner for the best foreign film, directed by Marcel Carné. Set against the background of the Rio Carnival, it follows the demise of a black man who kills his girlfriend by mistake.

## DIAL M FOR MURDER (PG)

ICA Cinema, The Mail (830 3647) until Sept 7 (closed Mon)  
Seen without the original 3D effects, Alfred Hitchcock's 1954 film of Frederick Knott's costly conventional thriller is a little piece of cinema. The 3D version (never before released in Britain) transforms the film into an absorbing, suspenseful drama with objects, people and spaces. Ray Milland plays the tennis pro with murderous intentions towards his wife (Grace Kelly). Also featured: a pair of scissors, various lachryms and, of course, a telephone.

## FANNY AND ALEXANDER (15)

Cornet Notting Hill (727 6706)  
Ingmar Bergman's amazing evocation of life, joys and terrors, staged with exceptional opulence, beauty and grace of touch. Traditional Bergman themes are deftly woven into the mixed fortunes of a Swedish family living early in the century. Masterful, loving performances.

## LE JOUR SE LEVE (15)

ICA Cinema, Oxford Street (837 8819)  
Jean Gabin as a besieged murderer going through his last hours. A welcome revival of French realism, written by Jacques Prévert and directed by Marcel Carné in 1939; with Jules Berry and Arletty.

## THE KING OF COMEDY (PG)

Chancery, Panton Street (830 0821)  
A comedy only on the surface. Deep down, Martin Scorsese's striking film offers a bleak, low-key examination of desperate people trapped in fantasies. Jerry Lewis

gives a remarkable, sour performance as a TV star kidnapped by an ambitious fan; Robert de Niro and newcomer Sandra Bernhard are hardly less impressive.

## THE LEOPARD (PG)

Cornet Notting Hill (221 0220/727 8750)  
When Visconti's film adaptation of Giuseppe di Lampedusa's Sicilian novel was released in 1963, he wrote a letter to *The Times* disclaiming it, saying the colour of the print, the extra cutting and the voices for the dubbing were not his choice. Now comes his approved version: a new print, his own cuts to make the film 186 minutes long, and sub-titles to the Italian. It stars Burt Lancaster, Claudia Cardinale and Alain Delon.

## MERRY CHRISTMAS

LAWRENCE (15)  
ABC Baywater (228 4148)  
ABC Fulham Road (370 2636)  
ABC Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8861)  
Camden Plaza (485 2443)  
Classic Haymarket (839 1527)  
The Bond films have proved their point by selling a billion tickets. Although it is hard nowadays to stay ahead of real-life fantasy, Bond's flying leaps, fountain-pen lasers, and other toys are still the products of strip-cartoon magic. In the latest episode the essence

remains the same, as does the casting of Bond (a now more cautiously dashing Roger Moore), Miss Moneybags (Lois Maxwell) and old Q (Desmond Llewellyn). John Glen directs.

## THE OUTSIDERS (PG)

Warner West End (439 0791)  
S. E. Hinton's American classic about Oklahoma adolescence is filmed by Francis Coppola with an outrageous, exhilaratingly romantic bloom. Orange skies glow, cameras adopt cock-eyed angles, Robert Frost is lovingly quoted, and Carmine Coppola's score surrounds the action with a radiant musical halo. The streamlined visuals share the technology of *One from the Heart*; the emotional content, however, is unique. With Matt Dillon, G. Thomas Howell, Ralph Macchio.

## OCTOPUSSY (15)

Classic Chelsea (352 5086)  
ABC Baywater (228 4148)  
ABC Fulham Road (370 2636)  
ABC Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8861)  
Camden Plaza (485 2443)  
Classic Haymarket (839 1527)  
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remains the same, as does the casting of Bond (a now more cautiously dashing Roger Moore), Miss Moneybags (Lois Maxwell) and old Q (Desmond Llewellyn). John Glen directs.

## THE RISE TO POWER OF LOUIS XIV (U)

Minerva, Knightsbridge (235 4225)  
extended until Sept 14  
Roberto Rossellini, one of the glories of post-war Italian cinema, ended his career making penetrating historical reconstructions. This is easily the most imaginative - an elegant account of Louis XIV's ruthless power games.

## SUPERMAN III (PG)

Warner West End (439 0791)  
A supercaricature's egg; blithe comedy jostles with tedious set pieces. Worth seeing, though, for director Richard Lester's acumen and the splendid spectacle of a spiteful, drunken Superman.

The latest, ultra-sophisticated instalment of George Lucas's *Star Wars* saga, this third adventure describes the rebel commander's new attempt to combat the Galactic Emperor. Directed by Richard Marquand, with Harrison Ford.

## TOOTSIE (PG)

Sherlock Holmes Centre (835 2772)  
Studio Oxford Circus (437 3300)  
Warner West End (439 0791)  
Expert comedy about desperate actor Dustin Hoffman finding financial success and emotional turmoil as a female soap opera star. Larry Gelbart and Murray Schisgal's knowing, witty script never loses sight of the serious ramifications. Sydney Pollack directs with self-effacing skill, and Hoffman's performance is remarkable. With Jessica Lange, Charles Durning, Teri Garr.

## TWILIGHT ZONE - THE MOVIE (15)

ABC Baywater (228 4148)  
ABC Fulham Road (370 2636)  
ABC Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8861)  
Classic Haymarket (839 1527)  
Studio Oxford Circus (437 3300)  
Warner West End (439 0791)  
national release from Thurs  
The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Last week's often made it is advisable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

## PREVIEW Music

## Rock &amp; Jazz

## CHUCK BERRY

Tonight, Peterborough Embankment, Lincs  
The teddy bear in force for Chuck Berry's annual visit to these shores. The master of rock 'n' roll may not have made a decent record for ages but as a live attraction he still delivers the goods. Billy J. Kramer and Screaming Lord Sutch are also on the bill. Drapes and petticoats are mandatory.

## GEORGE COLEMAN

Tonight, Ronnie Scott's, 47 Fifth Street, London W1  
George Coleman, a Miles Davis sideman in the early sixties, is drawing the crowds to Scott's for this extended season. A fast, fluent tenor-sax player, Coleman will be supported by an all British line-up and guest Ed Le Sage.

## GEORGE FAME

Sun, Clapham Common Bandstand, London SW4  
The affable Fame heads an outdoor bill that includes jazz rockers Morrissey/Mullen and Vamp, who number former Lokomotiivlii members in their ranks. A gentle afternoon perhaps, but a free one. Bar facilities on site.

## HARRY BECKETT/DUDDY PUKWANA

Sun, Holland Park open-air theatre, London W8  
Two of South Africa's finest jazz musicians offer a fascinating contrast in styles. Beckett's lyrical modern trumpet is offset by Pukwana's infectious township rhythms. Entrance around £22 admission.

## MANU DIBANGO

Mon, Hammersmith Palais, 242 Shepherd's Bush Road, London W6 (748 2812)  
An evening of African sounds in the esteemed company of Dibango, Gaspar Laval and Kabbala means that the Palais will be the hottest spot in town. Start the week with some High Life.

## TAJ MAHAL

Tue, Hammersmith Palais  
...and the International Rhythm Band, now sadly slimmer to a trio. Taj Mahal is guaranteed to scintillate the soul with his hybrid blues, jazz and reggae. Why hasn't this man got a recording contract?

## Opera

## ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA

This week sees the revival, for the first time since its 1977 premiere, of David Blake's *Toussaint*, the kaleidoscopic epic of the historic slave uprising in Haiti led by Toussaint l'Ouverture. Neil Howlett returns to the title role, with Anne-Marie Owens as Suzanne, John Gibbs as Desalines and Alan Ople as Napoleon. Performances on Tues and Fri this week. Its companion in the repertoire is *Rigoletto* on Wed and Sept 10, with *Don Giovanni* tonight and on Thurs. (836 3161).

## GLASGOW

This week Scottish Opera brings Jonathan Miller's strutting, boozing and often quite beautiful *The Magic Flute* back to the Theatre Royal, Glasgow (841 382 8432). The cast remains the same, but Alan Ople replaces Benjamin Luxon as Papageno.

## JOHN HATT

Wed, Half Moon, 83 Lower Richmond Road, London SW15 (748 3307)  
One of America's premier white writers and performers plays a one-off and plays it solo. But be warned; anyone who has seen or heard Hatt with Ry Cooder will know that this concert will sell out fast. Hatt is promoting his new album on Geffen, *Riding With The King*, but should also be mixing in some blues and soul to sweeten his acidic repertoire.

## STEVE RAY VAUGHAN AND DOUBLE TROUBLE

Thurs, The Venue, 180-2 Victoria Street, London SW1 (834 6882)  
The best chance to see this prodigious new blues guitarist and his electric trio in an appropriate club setting. Vaughan was the featured player on David Bowie's *Let's Dance* album but his own material is rooted strictly in Texas rhythm and blues and advanced Jimi Hendrix virtuosity. Highly recommended.

## ORCHESTRAL MANOEUVRES IN THE DARK

Thurs, Caesars, Bradford, Yorks  
The Liverpoolian synth-pop band has inspired a million silly anagrams and even more silly toy duo plays a mini tour with nothing new to promote. In fact the band's Andy McCluskey and Paul Humphries have a neat line in joky electro-pop and may be courted upon to spring a few views surprises with their improved five-piece band.

## PETER GABRIEL

Thurs, Hammersmith Odeon, Queensway, London W6 (748 4061)  
The former Genesis vocalist's music sends some people into ecstasy and some people to sleep but there is no denying the understated power of his live act or the dexterity of a band that includes keyboard wizard Larry Fast. The tour reaches its climax at the Liverpool Empire on Sept 18.

## THE DAMNED

Fri, Metro, Ashton-under-Lyme, Manchester, Lincs  
The original punk rock crazies are on the rampage again. Will Captain Sensible sing his cricket songs? Will the audience split and pogo? Will the band be supported by support band Beast, fronted by former Cramps' guitarist Bryan Gregory? The Damned's Hammersmith Palais date two days later adds *Flesh for Lulu* and *Playdead* to the bill. Should be a barrel of laughs.

## CARDIFF

Welsh National Opera's new season at Cardiff's New Theatre starts this week with John Copley's new production of *Peter Grimes*. John Mitchellson takes the title role, and Josephine Barrow should be an interesting new Ellen Orford. Tues and then Sept 14. Also in repertoire this week is *Goran Javet's* production of *The Magic Flute* (tonight and Wed). (0222 40541).

## FROM OPERA

A staged production (as seen at the London Sinfonietta's *Stravinsky Festival*) of the comic opera *Mayra* takes place on Tues with Elizabeth Gale, Felicity Palmer, Marta Szymay and Ian Carey conducted by Lior Zager. Albert Hall (589 8212).

## FILMS

David Robinson and Geoff Brown's *Concerts*, Max Harrison's *Concerts*, John Percival's *Rock and Jazz*, Max Bell's *Opera*, Hilary Finch's *Photography*, Michael Young

## Concerts

## IF VERSES HAD WINGS

Tonight, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall, 38 Wigmore Street, London W1 (835 2141, credit cards 930 9232)  
The Wigmore Hall throws open its doors for a new season with the Songmakers' Almanac doing a programme called "If My Verses Had Wings", a song biography of the popular Franco-Venezuelan composer Reynaldo Hahn.

## HAFFNER, BRUCKNER

Tonight, 7.30pm, Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (839 8212)  
Bernard Haitink conducts the Concertgebouw Orchestra in Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony and Bruckner's Symphony No 8. These are timed at 18 and 61 minutes respectively.

## TANHAUSER TRANSCRIBED

Tonight, 8pm, Usher Hall, Edinburgh (831 225 5758)  
After playing Saint-Saëns's Concerto No 2 with the City of Birmingham Orchestra under Simon Rattle, Shura Cherkassky takes on Liszt's notoriously difficult solo piano transcription of Wagner's *Tannhäuser* Overture. The programme ends with Sibelius's Symphony No 5.

## MAIRE NOSTRUM

Tonight, 8pm, Institute of Contemporary Arts, The Mail, London SW1 (830 3647)  
Thank goodness the MUSICA series has given us a chance to see Kagel's *Maire Nostorum* at last. It received its British premiere yesterday. Tonight there is a repeat performance of this theatrical piece about the "bizarre activities" of an Amazonian invader who subdues Mediterranean countries.

## HERTS YOUTH

Tomorrow, 3pm, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (828 8795, credit cards 638 8891)

## THE GLOSSIES

Impressions Gallery, 17 Colindale Avenue, York (0304 54724). Until Oct 10, Tues-Sat 10am-6pm  
An exhibition looking at the decline of the news magazines of the 1950s and the birth of the "glossies" of the 1960s. Nostalgic photographs by Parkinson, Bailey, Snowden, Donovan, McCullin.

## CORNEL LUCAS

The Photographers' Gallery, 5 Great Newport Street, London WC2 (248 1985). Until Oct 8, Tues-Sat 11am-7pm  
Long overdue showing for Cornel Lucas, who has been in the business of portrait and fashion photography for more than 40 years. Prints on show, all made by Lucas himself, include photographs of the stars and models of the 1950s and 1960s which, through their contrived imagery, epitomize the artificial world of fashion and film.

## THE SAXON SHOREWAY

Further Education Centre, Lyon Street, Ryde, East Sussex, Sept 7-12, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm  
Brief showing for Fay Godwin's evocative photographs of the ancient coastal path from Graveland in Kent to Ryde in Sussex. They chronicle the damage done to the area by industry, caravan parks, coastal shacks and blighted estuaries as well as the beauty to be found in the castles, cliffs, and idiosyncratic local pastimes. Published as a book with detailed map and words by Alan Sillitoe (Hutchinson, £5.95).



Key players: Marielle and Katia Labèque, on the hill at Edinburgh's Usher Hall, Monday

The Hertfordshire County Youth Orchestra play Elgar's *Cockaigne* Overture, Tippett's *Double Concerto* and Holst's *The Planets*. The Ladies of Hertfordshire County Youth Choir join in for the latter's final movement.

## MIGUEL NORTH

Tomorrow, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall, 38 Wigmore Street, London W1 (835 2141, credit cards 930 9232)  
With his nineteenth-century guitar and twentieth-century copy of an eighteenth-century lute, North plays a suite by J. S. Bach as well as pieces by Weiss, Hagen and Sor.

## GURRIEJEDER

Tomorrow, 8pm, Usher Hall, Edinburgh  
Sir Alexander Gibson conducts the Scottish National Orchestra, the Edinburgh Festival Chorus and soloists, including Ann Murray as the Wood Dove and Philip Langridge as Klaus the Fool, in

Schoenberg's *Gurrelieder*. The huge forces demanded make this work a rarity.

## SIEGFRIED, SHOSTAKOVICH

Wed, 7.30pm, Albert Hall  
Bernard Haitink conducts the Concertgebouw Orchestra in Wagner's *Siegfried* and Shostakovich's Symphony No 8. Like the Mozart and Bruckner works on Sat, these are timed at 18 and 61 minutes respectively.

## MA VLAST

Tues, 8pm, Usher Hall, Edinburgh  
The Czech Philharmonic, conducted by Karel Neureuther, play all six of Bedřich Smetana's *Ma Vlast* (My Country) symphonic poems.

## POTTER, PHILPOT

Wed, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall  
Musique Antiqua of London, with John Potter (tenor) and Margaret Philpott (contralto), perform frottole, carnival songs and dances

composed for Isabella d'Este of Florence and Lorenzo de Medici of Mantua.

## WEIN, VIOLA, VALSE

Wed, 7.30pm, Albert Hall  
Berg's delightfully elaborate concert aria *Der Wein* is sung by Heather Harper. The Viola Concerto that Tibor Serly constructed out of Bartók's sketches is played by Nobuko Imai. And Erich Leinsdorf, appearing at the Proms for the first time since 1972, conducts Ravel's *La Valse* and Mozart's Symphony No 39.

## NIGHT THOUGHTS

Wed and Thurs, 7.30pm, Sutton Place, near Guildford, Surrey (0483 584455)  
The Orchestra of St John's Smith Square Ensemble play *Maw's Night Thoughts*, Mozart's Oboe Quartet K 370, a trio by Haydn, a quintet by J. C. Bach and Britten's boring *Phantasy Quartet*.

## Photography



Less spectacle: Cornel Lucas's picture of cameramen at the Epsom Derby in 1952

William Eggleston's Victoria and Albert Museum. Henry Cole Wing, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (589 8371).

Until Sept 18, Mon-Thurs and Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm  
Colour photographs of the American South by William

Eggleston. The dye-transfer prints give an added intensity of colour which does little to hide the snapshot feel of the exhibition.

## EL SALVADOR

Side Gallery, 9 Side, Newcastle upon Tyne (0632 322205).

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 140)

Prizes of the New Collins Concise English dictionary will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, September 8, 1983. Entries should be addressed to The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9P 9YT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, September 10, 1983.

## ACROSS

- 1 False (5)
- 2 Sickness (7)
- 3 Light entertainment (5)
- 4 Journeyed (7)
- 5 Annoyance (8)
- 6 Scating row (4)
- 7 Disorder (5)
- 8 Worst fabric (5)
- 9 Press (4)
- 10 Thin layers (8)
- 11 Oiling membrane (7)
- 12 Book outline (5)
- 13 Table centrepiece (7)
- 14 Dangerous (5)
- 15 Prohibit (6)
- 16 Undersea worker (5)
- 17 Expulsion (8)
- 18 Morning prayer (6)
- 19 Sausage cook (4)
- 20 Intimation (7)
- 21 Bear (6)
- 22 Puzzle (8)
- 23 Health science (7)
- 24 Flexible (6)
- 25 Scottish magistrate (7)
- 26 Bourgeois (6)
- 27 Accumulate (5)
- 28 Rugged rock (4)



## THE WEEK AHEAD

## Today

**WATER SKI SPECTACULAR:** Nearly 30 of the world's top water skiers are competing for prize money of £25,000 at the Peter Stuyvesant World Water Ski International. They include Britain's three leading practitioners, Mike Hazelwood, Andy Mapple and John Bettleday. Thorpe Park, Chertsey, Surrey. Today and tomorrow from 9.30am.

**EDINBURGH FESTIVAL:** Enters its final event. See Galleries, page 5, and Concerts and Dance, page 7.

**NATWEST BANK TROPHY:** With Viv Richards, Joel Garner and acting captain Ian Botham each capable of winning a match on their own, Somerset must start favourites to overcome the talented and improving Kent side, led by Chris Tavare, in the final of cricket's 60 overs competition at Lord's. Play starts at 10.30am and for those who have been unable to get tickets there is extensive television coverage throughout the day on BBC1 and BBC2, while Radio 3 is providing ball-by-ball commentary.

**PSYCHIC AND MYSTICS FAYRE:** Lectures by clairvoyants, astrologers, palmists, crystal ball gazers and Tarot card readers and continuous performances of yoga, t'ai chi, pendulum dowsing, healing and dancing. Plenty of healing crystals and pyramid energy kits on sale. Curand International Hotel, two minutes walk, London W8. Admission: adults £2; children and pensioners £1.50. 11am-7pm. Today and tomorrow.

**ENGLISH VINEYARD WINE FESTIVAL:** Lamberhurst, in Kent, winner of the GORE BROWN trophy for the English wine of the year, is one of 15 vineyards displaying its vintage and visitors can taste up to 60 wines, including unusual reds and roses. Other attractions are a display of ancient corkscrews; wine-related products for sale; and a working smoky. English Vine Centre, Valley Wine Cellars, Drusillas Corner, Allington, East Sussex (0323 870532/870234). Admission £3 includes four tastings and a glass. Noon until 6pm, today and tomorrow.

**SALISBURY FESTIVITIES:** A fortnight of folk and culture starts with the Salisbury Theatre's Garden Party via afternoon and two music events this evening: Yuri Temirkanov conducting the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in the Cathedral, 7.30pm, and Mike Westbrook playing jazz in the Salisbury Arts Centre, 8pm. Two highlights during the week are the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble (Tues) and Dame Janet Baker with Geoffrey Parsons (Thurs), both in the Cathedral. Box Office, Salisbury Playhouse, Malthouse Lane, Salisbury (0722 25173). Until Sept 17.

**MICHAEL POWELL:** A selection from the fifty or so feature films made by one of England's finest directors, now in his late seventies. The season begins with *The Thief of Baghdad*, an extravagant technicolour spectacle made by Powell, Tim Whelan and Ludwig Berger in 1940 (today and tomorrow). To come are *The Red Shoes* (Sept 10, 11); *The Boy Who Turned Yellow* (Sept 17); *The Queen's Gambit* (Sept 18); and *A Matter of Life and Death* (Sept 24, 25). The ICA Children's Cinema, The Mall, London SW1 (030 3847). All screenings at 3pm.



Model of military precision: One of the hundreds of sets of toy soldiers (this one is valued at £400-£500) that will go under the auctioneer's hammer at Phillips on Wednesday

**CHERISHED MOVIES:** As part of the 50th anniversary celebrations of the British Film Institute, members have voted for their top thirty films. Although over 2,000 films were chosen, two stand out far beyond the rest: *Casablanca* (today) and *Les Enfants du Paradis* (tomorrow), with *Citizen Kane* (also tomorrow) a strong third. There are four British pictures in the top thirty, of which Stanley Kubrick's *2001: A Space Odyssey* (Tues) did best, taking fifth place. National Film Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (0228 3232). Until Oct 1.

**JULIET BRAVO:** Firmly established as the Saturday night successor to *Dixon of Dock Green*, this likeable police series starts its new season with a change of heroine. Jean Darby has left Hartley and the first programme introduces her successor, Inspector Kate Longdon. She is played by Anna Carter, who sees the character as "objective, calm and clear-headed". BBC1, 7.35-8.25pm.

**TOMORROW**

**MOTORSPORT DOUBLE BILL:** The 1983 World Championship will be decided today when 18 riders battle for the title at Norton, West Germany. Britain's hopes rest with Michael Lee, the 1980 world champion, and Kenny Carter. Also today is the San Marino Grand Prix, the final race in the 500cc motorcycle championship which has been dominated by the Americans Freddie Spencer and Kenny Roberts. There is live television coverage of both events on Sunday Grandstand, BBC1, from 2pm, with highlights 9.45-10.10pm.

**MUSIC AT KENWOOD:** The Delmé String Quartet play music by Mozart, Haydn and Brahms in the first of a series of Sunday concerts in the Orangery. Each concert includes a work by Brahms to celebrate his 150th anniversary. Kenwood House, Hampstead Lane, London NW3 (633 1707 for tickets). £1-£3. 7.30pm. Series ends Sept 25.

## Monday

**BELLAMY'S NEW WORLD:** The intrepid botanist David Bellamy crosses the Atlantic for a series on the plant life and ecology of the United States. In the first of the eight programmes he looks, among other things, at the cacti of Arizona and how the southern Californians organize their water supply. BBC1, 7.10-7.40pm.

**VISCONTI ON MONDAYS:** *White Nights*, made in 1957, opens a short season which coincides with the release of Visconti's approved version of *The Leopard* (see p7). Other films are *The Innocent* and *Sensò* (Sept 12); *Death in Venice* (Sept 19) and *Ludwig* (Sept 26). Scala Cinema, King's Cross, London N1 (278 8052/0051). Until Sept 26.

**CRIME AND PUNISHMENT:** Dramatisation of Dostoevsky's novel (see page 5).

**MOLIERE:** Mikhail Bulgakov's play about the seventeenth century French playwright, in a version by Duff Hughes from the literary translation by Helen Rappaport. Transferred from *The Other Place*, Stratford, this production last two hours without an interval. Bill Alexander directs it as a companion piece to Molliere's own *Tartuffe*, in which Antony Sher also has the title role. Pit (628 8795). Opens today at 7.30pm. Also on Tues, Wed and Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory.

**NIGHTCAP:** Francis Durbridge's latest thriller stars Nyree Dawn Porter, Jack Hedley, Derek Waring, Barbara Murray. Directed by Val May. Ashcroft Theatre, Croydon (688 9291). Preview today at 7.45pm; opens tomorrow at 7.45pm. Until Sept 16. Mon-Fri at 7.45pm; Sat at 7.30pm.



Taba man: Mike Westbrook, at Salisbury today

## Tuesday

**DOLLS' HOUSES FOR AUCTION:** Ultra-modern, architect-designed dolls' houses come under the hammer this evening, part of the proceeds going to the Save the Children Fund. Of the 280 designs submitted to the magazine *Architectural Design* in a competition, 62 were built. The winning house, a British design, is big enough for a child to enter, has opening windows, peep holes and spiral interconnecting staircases. Indulgent parents are expected to pay from £50 to £1,000. Sotheby's St George Street Gallery, 1-2 St George Street, London W1 (493 8080). 6pm. Fully illustrated book/catalogue, with architects' descriptions, £9.95.

**MURDER DEAR WATSON:** John Kane's new comedy thriller about a detective and his faithful assistant, Edward

Woodward is the doctor, Keith Baxter is Holmes. Peter Cox directs. Churchill Theatre, Bromley, Kent (460 6677/5838). Preview today at 7.45pm. Opens tomorrow at 7.45pm. Until Oct 1. Mon-Fri at 7.45pm; Sat at 8pm; Sun at 2.30pm and 7.45pm. Sept 15 and 29 at 2.30pm; Sept 17 and Oct 1 at 4.30pm.

**A MOON FOR THE MISBEHOTTEN:** Eugene O'Neill's play, starring Frances de la Tour, Ian Bannen, Alan Devlin, directed by David Leveaux, transfers from its successful short run at the Riverside Studios, for a planned ten weeks' run. Mermad (236 5568/236 5324). Preview today, tomorrow and Thurs at 7.45pm; opens Fri at 7pm. Then: Mon-Sat at 7.45pm. No matinees.

## Wednesday

**ON PARADE:** A division of troops - 10,000 old lead soldiers - parades for the auctioneer. Personality figures include Sir Walter Raleigh, Hitler, Stalin, the Queen, and Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. A £2 boxed set of soldiers, given to the vendor in 1936 when he was 11 by Gracie Fields, is expected to make £500. Phillips, London W1 (629 6602) 12 noon.

**THE TEMPEST:** Ron Daniels directs this transfer from Stratford with Derek Jacobi as Prospero, Bob Peck as Caliban, Alice Krige as Miranda, Christopher Benjamin as Stephano, and Mark Rylance as Ariel. Barbican (628 8795). Preview today, Thurs, Fri and Sept 10 and 12 at 7.30pm; Sept 10 at 2pm. In repertory.

**A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE:** Tennessee Williams's Pulitzer Prize-winning play opens the 1983/4 season at Greenwich. Sheila Gish is Blanche, Paul Herzberg is Stanley, with Clara Fawcett and Duncan Preston. Directed by Alan Strachan. Greenwich Theatre, Croom's Hill, SE10 (858 7755). Opens today at 7.45. Until Oct 22. Mon-Sat at 7.45pm; matinee Sat at 2.30pm.

**ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT:** This month's edition of the historical series, *Timewatch*, is devoted to the life and reputation of Queen Victoria's husband, the remarkable German who left his mark on Britain in so many ways. The programme comes from Osborne House, on the Isle of Wight, which Albert designed for his family, and there are contributions from historians Lord Briggs, Robert Rhodes James and David Cannadine. BBC2, 8-9pm.

**BY ST THOMAS WATER:** Is the birthplace and workplace in the poet and schoolmaster Charles Causley. Tonight's biographical portrait includes the thoughts of friends like A. L. Rowse and D. M. Thomas and Causley himself reads a selection of his poems. Radio 4, 8.45-9.30pm.

**THE GATHERING SEED:** Six-part drama series set in Manchester before and after the Second World War. The working-class hero, Joe Henshaw (played as a boy by David Philburn and 10 years on by David Threlfall) is partly based on the author, Jim Allen, whose previous television work has included the politically controversial *Days of Hope*, *United Kingdom* and *The Spongers*. BBC2, 10-10.55pm.

## Thursday

**VENICE DELIGHTS:** Topographical subjects in a series of books, atlases and maps are headed by a superb, early eighteenth century two-volume work on Venice with many engravings by Zucchi after Tiepolo, Manago and others (estimate £3,500). Special sections of the sale devoted to London, gardening and natural history. Phillips, London W1 (629 6602) 1pm.

**RETURN ENGAGEMENT:** Timothy Leary, the 1960s man who advocated "tune in, turn on and drop out", and G. Gordon Liddy,

who masterminded the Watergate break-in, now go on lecture tours together, although they have been anything but close friends in the past. Alan Rudolph's film follows them over eight days. Cert 15. Screen on the Green (228 3520).

**WILD STYLE:** Rapping, scratching, breaking and double-dutching is apparently what those who see Charlie Ahearn's film will be doing afterwards. It is about the street art invented by the New York kids living in South Bronx, with music composed by Chris Stein. No certificate. ICA Cinema, The Mall, London SW1 (930 3847, closed Mon). Until Oct 5.

**THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE:** Film version of the New York Shakespeare Festival production of Gilbert and Sullivan's musical spoof. See p7.

**THE GENIUS:** Howard Brenton's latest play is about a Nobel Prize-winning mathematician, attempting to suppress his solution to the final enigma of nuclear physics, who meets a brilliant student who has reached the same conclusion. Danny Boyle directs a cast including Trevor Eve, Anna Nygh, Alan David, Clive Swift, Joanne Whalley, Royal Court (730 1743). Preview today, Fri and Sept 10 at 8pm. Opens Sept 12 at 7pm. For a limited season. Mon-Sat at 8pm.

## Friday

**BRITISH DESIGNERS' SALE:** A chance to buy clothes from leading British designers at wholesale prices or less, in some cases a saving of 80 per cent. More than 5,000 garments are on offer, including leather, furs, lingerie, knitwear. "Sloane Ranger" coats and silk separates. Washington Hotel Ballroom, Curzon Street, London W1. Today 10am-7pm, tomorrow 10am-5pm. Admission 60p. Further information, ring 228 5314.

**INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS:** The International Athletics Club/Coca Cola floodlit meeting gives the season its traditional grand finale. Among those expected to take part are Steve Cram, the world 1500 metres champion, Allan Wells, Steve Overt and Colin Reitz, as well as overseas stars Greg Foster, Harald Schmid and Pietro Mennea. National Sports Centre, Crystal Palace, London SE19 (778 0131). 7.30pm. Television coverage on BBC1, 8.10-8pm and 11.50pm-12.15am.

**BLONDEL:** New musical by Tim Rice (his first since *Evita*) and Stephen Oliver about the twelfth century minstrel who refuses to believe that his king, Richard the Lionheart, is dead and sets off across Europe to find him. Paul Nicholas plays Blondel. The Sherry Lee Hill as his girlfriend, Fiona. Theatre Royal, Savoy, Bath (0225 65074). Preview today at 8.15pm and tomorrow at 4pm and 8.15pm; opens Mon at 7.15pm. Then Mon-Thurs 7.15pm; Fri-Sat 8.15pm. Matinees Wed 2.30pm, Sat 4pm. Until Sept 25. The show then moves to the Palace Theatre, Manchester, before re-opening at the Old Vic in London during October.

## Week following

**ST LEGER:** One of racing's great classics; Doncaster, Sept 10.

**BATTLE OF BRITAIN DAY:** The forty-third anniversary: Sept 15.

## Family Life

## The hidden costs of gerbils and goldfish

You know the thinly-veiled lateral thinking riddle about the dead body in the sitting room, lying on the floor, with all the windows closed, door locked from the inside, no marks on the body and no weapon (it wasn't suicide) - who did it and how did it happen? Answer: the cat knocked over the goldfish bowl.

Well, I was putting this conundrum to a group of children when one of them ruined it by bursting into tears and giving away the answer before any of the others had had time to think about it. "It's not funny," she said. "That's exactly what happened to my goldfish."

I had forgotten just how attached small children become to pets other than the family dog or cat, but I was reminded again a few days later when my son set off with a schoolfriend for a long weekend in Norfolk. With them went the parents, the older sister and the family child and two goldfish, two hamsters and a gerbil. "No one else to feed them," said the father philosophically. On reflection I realized that it is not only the dog that inhibits some families from taking holidays abroad, but legions of little animals and fish as well. So I took myself off to my local pet shop in Camden Town to find out - holidays apart - just how demanding and expensive such pets can be.

I thought fish would be the bottom line as far as care and

expense were concerned, but not a bit of it. A good tank will set you back between £10 and £15, before you have even thought of the thermometer, heater, pump and filter, not to mention the fish, which will add another £2.50 or so to your bill. A small box of fish food will cost £2, but it lasts for months. The fish may not - though goldfish can live for years - and will need constant, though minimal, attention every day to check that they and the tank are in good running order.

A budgie can cost as little as £6 and provided you do not give him a regular blow-through to get rid of dust, he will want cuttlefish and grit to aid his digestion and sharpen his beak; and he must be kept at all times away from draughts, and sun through glass (budgies can easily "overheat"). Parrots and parakeets are much better able to fend for themselves, with a bite that can crack a brazil nut, or finger bone, in one. They also have a reputation for being far more intelligent than their "who's a pretty bird" utterances suggest and are reputed to live in some cases for many years. They will cost you a great deal more



Rat cuddling: Yvette Ferrari shows how to lavish care on a Black Hooded Rat at a pet shop in Camden Town

than a budgerigar (anything from £5.50 to £8.00, with proportionately more expensive cages) though their feed - birdseed and a few small pieces of fruit each week - is very cheap.

The finches are beautiful, but I hated to see them enclosed. On the Continent, where they hold a quite different attitude, finches in cages are to be seen everywhere. They can also be quite expensive - from £7.50 a pair to several hundred pounds. If you must have them, always have at least one pair. Without a companion they will not reward you with their lovely song.

As far as mice are concerned, numbers - if you start off with a female and male - are almost inevitable; they breed fast and you could have three generations before you know where you are. They are cheap (about 50p each for a common white or 75p for a French mouse); their cages cost only a few pounds and the cost of feeding them is negligible compared with the pleasure they give. Hamsters come a little dearer, between £2.50 and £3.25 each and gerbils, less popular because their long tails remind many of rats, start at about £1.55. Like the mice, hamsters and gerbils, if they are

happy in their habitat, will multiply fast. However, they remain the most popular small pets among children, particularly hamsters, which according to the managers of my pet shop is a little surprising since they are not always as friendly as they seem. Most children go through a stage when they want to keep small pets, be they furry, feathered or finned, so you may find yourself bamboozled into a visit to the pet shop yourself. If you do, follow good advice of the pet shop manager: always go to a reputable shop or dealer, be prepared to buy accommodation

that is well made and big enough for the pet's requirements. Remember that even fish may live a year or two, the small rodents from two to three years, budgerigars for about six and parrots far longer. Do not buy a pet that another pet is likely to want to catch or kill. And before buying anything other than fish, be sure that you or the children are not allergic to fur or feathers. Better to say no at the start than cause a lot of tears if a pet has to be disposed of or found a new home.

Judy Froshaug

## Outings

**BRITISH LONG DISTANCE SWIMMING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS:** From Lakeside to Waterhead, Lake Windermere, Cumbria. Today from 9am. This endurance test is considered by many of the long distance swimmers to be even more arduous than swimming the Channel and as prestigious. If you want to get a closer look at the brave men who undertake the swim and cheer them on, make your way to Windermere today.

**CHATS WORTH COUNTRY FAIR:** Chatsworth Park, near Bakewell, Derbyshire. Today and tomorrow, 9.30am-6.30pm; adults £2, children £1, parking £1. One of the best annual country fairs, held in the splendid park at Chatsworth. Continuous entertainment on both days includes the Band of the Coldstream Guards, Gurkha Massed Pipes and Drums, free-fall parachuting, falconry displays, horse driving, vintage cars, displays of hounds, dressage quadrille and hot-air balloon ascents. Outside the ring there will be lurcher racing, gun dog sours and tests, a terrier show, farrier work and showing, fly casting, clay pigeon shooting and archery competitions, tug-of-war. An excellent children's corner, 170 trade stands, refreshments.

**RARE BREEDS SURVIVAL TRUST SHOW AND SALE:** Royal Agricultural Showground, Stoneleigh, Kenilworth, Warwickshire. Fri, Sept 10, 9am-6pm, free. The largest collection of all the rare breeds of sheep, cattle, pigs, goats and poultry you are likely to see at any one time, on show and for sale, plus 40 trade stands selling country crafts and farm equipment.

Refreshments throughout each day with barbecue in the evenings.

**CAB DRIVER OF THE YEAR COMPETITION:** Battersea Park, London, SW11, Sun 11am-5pm, free. Rally of London taxi drivers and the final leg of the London Taxi Driver of the Year competition plus numerous trade stands, side stalls and shows, steel bands, vintage taxi cabs. All proceeds go to charity.

**FESTIVAL OF 1000 BIKES:** Brands Hatch Circuit, Fawkham, near Dartford, Kent. Sun 10am-5pm; adults £1.50, children and parking free. Grand Prix parade of veteran, vintage, and post-war bikes, a pre-1965 sporting trial, numerous static displays, road skills demonstrations by the Kent police plus grass track racing, demonstrations of sprint starts and autoclimb. A must for bike enthusiasts in the family.

**BRITISH DRIVING SOCIETY MEET:** Belvoir Castle, near Grantham, Leicestershire. Sun 2pm onwards; adults £1.50, children 50p. If you enjoy watching horses in pairs and fours and all the elegance of driving, you will enjoy this meeting. Younger children may prefer to watch and listen to the Melton Toy Soldiers Carnival Band, (dressed, as you would suppose, as toy soldiers) or explore the castle. Gates open at noon.

**TOY AND TRAIN COLLECTORS FAIR:** Woolwich Town Hall, London SE18. Sept 4, 11am to 4pm; adults 50p, children 25p. Over 70 stalls selling or exchanging a wide range of die-cast or clockwork toys and trains including Hornby. Really for serious collectors but children will find plenty to look at and buy.

## Chess

## Why Rousseau forswore the board

Thomas Hardy's claim that chess, as an intellectual activity, was superior to life itself, is perhaps a little extravagant; but it happens to be substantiated by the surprising fact that chess is essentially a literary event. Life, on the other hand, may or may not be a literary activity, depending on personality, circumstances or just plain chance.

Consider what the great writers have said about chess. Voltaire, for instance, wrote that chess was the game that reflected the most honour on the human mind - on the *esprit humain*, a phrase I despair of translating completely. And his fellow-countryman, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, took up writing as a sort of second-best to playing chess, which he abandoned on realizing that, even with his lifetime's effort, he would be able to play only as well as the able who taught him the game.

Consider, too, the great chess-writers who have written so magnificently about the game: Philidor, Steinitz, Tarrasch, Reti, Nimzowitsch, Tarkenton, and many more.

They are all able to do this by reason of the simple fact that a

game of chess can be recorded in symbols. So the chess-writers can not only record games but also preserve whole tournaments and matches for posterity. And those chess magazines that have obtained immortality are the ones that have preserved international tournaments and matches in this way.

The most famous of all, perhaps, is Kagan's *Neuzeitliche Schachschachschach* and also very fine was Lancel's *Equilibrium Belge*. But nowadays the chess publishers have taken a hand in this laudable matter and are producing volume after volume containing whole tournaments and matches.

The most important and successful of these is Pergamon's *Tournament Chess*, eight volumes of which have already been published. Volume No. 8 runs to 199 large pages and contains the games of 12 chess events played in 1982.

*Tournament Chess* No. 7, equally impressive, is perhaps more typical of the series. There are only 150 pages, but more than 1,000 games from great 1982 tournaments such as Bugojno in

Yugoslavia, won by Kasparov ahead of the best of the world's grandmasters (with the exception of Karpov who, for reasons of his own, has avoided playing against Kasparov).

Another famous event in volume 7 is Turin, 1982, a double-round tournament in which Karpov did play. He came equal first with the Swedish grandmaster, Andersson, with 5½ points, just half a point ahead of Spassky, Ljubojevic and Portisch, with 5 points each. The American grandmaster, Kavalek, came bottom with 4 points.

It seems a pity that Karpov so studiously avoids meeting Kasparov. Can it be that he hopes to avoid playing against his most dangerous rival throughout his life? The pity of it is that these two players, both enormously gifted, represent two quite different schools of chess and so a match between them should produce much fascinating chess.

Volume No. 7, which costs £9.95, is really good value for money since it contains over 1,000 games taken from international grandmaster tournaments. One of these is that of

Moscow, 1982, which ended in a tie between Vaganian and Tal with 9 points each out of 13. Razuvayev, one of the leaders in the Lloyds Bank Masters tournament which is being held at the moment of writing in London, lost a curiosity in 11 moves to Chekhov at Moscow.

White: Chekhov. Black: Razuvayev. English Opening.

More prudent, as will soon be seen, was 4...PcP.

A terrible mistake that allows his queen to be trapped. Instead he should have tried 10...PcQ.

Because of 11...Q-KR4, 12 N-N5, Q-R5, 13 P-KN3, Q-R3, 14 NxB when White wins much material.

Harry Golombek

## Bridge

## How a stranger torpedoed an expert

Good technique alone is no passport to riches at the rubber table. Infinitely more important is knowledge of the opposition, especially the one sitting opposite you - the most dangerous of the lot.

Of course the club expert, Charles Grandace, is keenly aware of this consideration. He has made a close study of Tom's overbidding, Fred's timidity and Harry's poor card-play, both as declarer and in the defence. But even Grandace is not immune from the dangers of playing with a total stranger.

It was with interest, and if I am honest, not a little Schadenfreude, that I watched a rubber which illustrated these perils to perfection. The stranger in this case was a transatlantic visitor whose financial acumen was the byword of Wall Street. His prowess at the bridge table was demonstrably less.

The preliminaries took some time, as Grandace had to explain that only simple conventions were allowed. "No transfers? No negative doubles? No Drury? What sort of bridge is this?" Sulkily the visitor dealt the first

hand of the rubber.

W: AK72  
2AK  
4A  
AQJ98

E: Grandace  
QJ109  
QJ109  
Q108  
107

W: 26  
28  
30  
32

E: 25(1)  
26(2)  
27(3)  
28(4)

1 This motley collection of Queens and Ks was only won by a positive to those players who tot up their points completely without thought.

2 A very awkward bid. Possibly a quantitative four no trumps possesses some technical merit. Three no trumps was certainly the bread and butter bid.

3 Unparadoxical.

4 Pass? Five spades or six spades? I am sure Grandace would have passed if he had played with this particular West before. The objection to five spades is obvious. It leaves West with the final decision and says absolutely nothing to help him to make up his mind.

The defence cashed two diamonds and the club finesse was wrong so they went two down.

"I'm sorry," Grandace said; "that's OK," the visitor replied, "but you could have gotten the hand off your chest by responding two no. Then I close out in three no." "Quite right," the club expert said, nobly ignoring the inconsistency of the visitor's analysis with his actions at the table after the much weaker sequence which East had followed.

Next came the concession of an unnecessary 500 penalty, which was forgotten when he bid three no trumps and made four on the third hand.

On the fourth hand after a pass by South, the visitor opened five clubs. This was Grandace's hand as East:

W: KQJ5  
KQ7  
KQ8

Surely, he reasoned, West might have one outside first round control but not two, so he passed. Not a success. The visitor ruffed the opening heart lead and put his hand down, claiming seven with a hundred honours. This was his idea of an opening pre-emptive five clubs:

W: A7  
K10  
AKJ  
AKJ108762

"Four points," the visitor said. "Three hundred and fifty," the others said in unison. "In the States 150 counts as four. I see I'm going to have to adjust my game." "Yes indeed," he said, but true to his creed, he said it under his breath.

Jeremy Flint

## Lucid guide's invaluable aid

Hugh Kelsey is not only one of Britain's best bridge authors, he is also one of the most prolific. In his latest two additions to the Master Bridge series, *Fast your timing* and *Test your percentages* (Collins paperback, £2.95), he provides invaluable instruction in his customary lucid style.

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مكتبة من لامل



## Investment and Finance

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### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 705.8 down 2.8  
FT 100 Index 79.45 down 0.06  
FT All Share 449.23 down 2.12

Bargains 20,646  
New York: Dow Jones  
Average (latest) 1213.40 up 6.60

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
Index 9,183.11 down 45.24  
Hongkong: Hang Seng  
Index 950.54 down 4.70  
Amsterdam: 148.7 down 2.2  
Sydney: AO Index 914.5 down 7.8

Frankfurt: Commerzbank  
Index 923.60 down 3.20  
Brussels: General Index  
132.49 up 0.28  
Paris: CAC Index 133.1 down 1.4  
Zurich: SKA General 287.0 down 0.3

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling 1.4955 down 35 pts  
DM 4.0325 down 0.01  
FF 12.1150 down 0.04  
Yen 369.25 down 0.75  
Dollar 129.5 up 0.1  
DM 2.6855 up 15 pts

NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling 1.4950  
Dollar DM 2.6937

INTERNATIONAL  
ECU 0.564784  
SDR 0.697430

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rate 9%  
Finance houses base rate 10%  
Discount market loans week  
fixed 9% 9%  
3 month interbank 9% 9%  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 10% 10%  
3 month DM 6% 6%

3 month Fr 15% 15%  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate 11.00  
Fed funds 9%  
Treasury long bond 100%  
100%

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling  
Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for  
interest period July 6 to August  
2, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 per  
cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$418.30 pm \$417.50  
close \$417.25-418 (\$278.75-  
279.25) up \$1  
New York latest: \$417.50  
Kruggerand (per coin):  
\$29.50-431 (\$288.75-287.75)  
Sovereigns (new):  
\$58.99 (\$55.50-56.25)  
\*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interim: Barclay's Bank,  
Lombard.  
Finals: Acrow (amended),  
Peter Black Holdings.  
Economic statistics: Unem-  
ployment and unfilled vacan-  
cies (July provisional).

NOTEBOOK

Hamilton Oil GB, one of the  
smaller exploration companies  
spawned by the North Sea,  
saw its interim pretax profits  
fall by \$3.9m to \$13m. The  
lower profits reflect diminished  
production from the Argyll field  
- the company's main produc-  
ing asset - and reduced oil  
prices. The shares fell 6p to  
223p.

Church, the manufacturer and  
retailer of quality shoes, raised  
its interim pretax profits from  
£581,000 to £1.05m. Retail  
sales in this country were helped  
by the high number of foreign  
tourists in London. But over-  
seas sales are riding as well  
and the company expects the  
profits increase to continue. A  
rise in the dividend from 2.5p to  
3p helped the shares to gain  
25p to 320p.

Drinks retailer  
is wound up

The cat price wine and spirit  
retailer Augustus Barnett and  
Son went into liquidation yester-  
day with total debts of £13.5m.  
The company, which had 251  
shops, is owned by Rumasa, a  
Madrid group which was taken  
over by the Spanish government  
last February.

Yesterday British creditors  
called on the Spaniards to meet  
promises of financial support and  
Mr Michael Jordan, chartered  
accountant, one of two joint  
liquidators, said he would investi-  
gate the possibility of enforcing  
understandings given by Rumasa  
to the company.

● Jaguar Cars incorporated, a  
wholly-owned subsidiary of BL,  
said its US car sales in August  
rose to 1,176 from 852 last year.

## Langoni protests over tough IMF demands

# Brazil debt agreement undermined as central bank chief resigns

By Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo, and Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The sudden resignation of Brazil's central bank president, Senator Carlos Langoni, sent shock waves through banking circles yesterday.

His resignation, in protest at the severity of measures demanded by the International Monetary Fund, comes at a critical moment in negotiations between the IMF and commercial banks on a new rescue package for the world's biggest debtor.

Brazil's debts are put at \$90bn and arrears on loan payments at \$2bn. Three months ago the IMF and the commercial banks cut off further finance after Brazil had failed to comply with the original IMF economic programme. Since then, the country's liquidity problems have escalated.

Senator Langoni, aged 39, became president of the central

bank in 1980 and was a key figure, with Senator Antonio Delim Netto, the Planning Minister, and Senator Erasmo Calvete, the Finance Minister, in the debt negotiations.

But he was increasingly excluded from the latest round of negotiations with the IMF. Senator Delim Netto played the leading role.

Bankers said that one of the main surprises about Senator Langoni's departure was that he was not persuaded to stay on. He is believed to have offered his resignation before, but it was refused.

Only a week ago Senator Langoni told bankers in New York that Brazil would sign a new letter of intent with the IMF by September 10. This was expected to clear the way for more

commercial bank loans and eventually more money from the IMF.

One New York banker said that his unexpected departure called into question whether the letter of intent could be signed by that date. "It was another unsettling factor".

Senator Langoni is said to have disagreed sharply with colleagues over the latest IMF demands which he considered unrealistic.

The IMF is believed to want inflation cut to 55 per cent in 1984 from the present level of 150 per cent, the elimination of the public sector deficit and a visible trade surplus of \$8bn. This would involve massive cuts in public spending.

Senator Langoni is understood to have felt that the measures are far too tough and would lead to an

intolerably severe recession next year.

Another area of disagreement was over the de-indexing of the economy. Limiting wage rises to 80 per cent of inflation is a key part of the new IMF programme, but Senator Langoni is said to have felt that wage earners should not bear the whole brunt of reducing inflation.

The proposed agreement with the IMF has come under increasing attack from businessmen and from opposition parties as well as from within the Government's own party. Critics have said it will do nothing to solve Brazil's fundamental problems and is a short-term expedient.

This view was echoed yesterday by the former finance minister, Senator Carlos Rischbieter, who

resigned in 1979 and is now chairman of Volvo do Brazil. He said in a letter to the press that Brazil was virtually insolvent under the present system of rescheduling. Brazil's foreign debt was nearer \$110bn rather than the common estimation of \$90bn, he said.

The Brazilian Government was believed last night to be moving fast to appoint a successor to Senator Langoni. There was speculation in London that the new head would be well-known in banking circles.

Bankers in London said yesterday that it was uncertain how Senator Langoni's resignation would affect negotiations with the Brazilians. "He was regarded as difficult and arrogant and a lot of bankers don't like him to go".

## 'Right to be paid cash should stay'

By Laura Beattie

Employees should retain the right to be paid in cash rather than by cheque or direct credit, the National Consumer Council has told the Government.

Mr Maurice Healy, assistant director of the National Consumer Council said: "We are concerned that some employees on low incomes may be forced into bank accounts which they cannot manage. Some will slip into overdraft and a few will ultimately find that they cannot actually get their hands on their wages."

The council has told the Government that while it is right to encourage payment of wages into bank accounts, it would be entirely wrong for people to be compelled to have a bank account.

"The basic statutory right of employees to be paid in cash should be preserved," Mr Healy said.

The council believes that any reforms of the legislation governing payment of wages should give employees the right to have their wages paid into an account held by any recognized deposit-taking institution of their choice - including building societies.

"It may well be in many people's interests as consumers to have bank accounts because, among other things, they may be able to get cheaper forms of credit. But this does not mean they should be forced to have one," Mr Healy said.

The council points out that banks' limited opening hours and the decline in branch networks could create difficulties in getting cash for some people, particularly in areas where there are no automatic cash dispensers.

## Brengreen bids for Sunlight as cleaning battle intensifies

By Wayne Listett

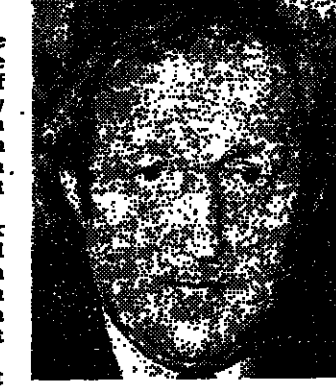
The cleaning companies' battle for pole position ahead of the Government's privatization of hospital and local authority cleaning operations began in earnest yesterday when Brengreen (Holdings) announced a £33m takeover offer for Sunlight Services.

Sunlight earlier this week announced a bid for troubled Spring Grove, a laundry and linen hire group, in competition with Pritchard Services which had, a week earlier, reached agreement to takeover Spring Grove.

The whole confusing, but intriguing, situation revolves around a jockeying for position in the race to win an increasing number of cleaning contracts in a sector worth up to £5,000m a year.

The terms of Brengreen's all-share offer are five of its shares for every two Sunlight. The offer is dependent of Sunlight not gaining control of Spring Grove.

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, is Brengreen's financial adviser, and is offering to buy back some Brengreen stock from Sunlight shareholders who accept



Erasmus Says Sunlight tried to deter him

the offer. Grenfell is also adviser to Sunlight's competitor for Spring Grove, Pritchard Services.

The bank's valuation of Sunlight has inadvertently helped raise the value of Sunlight's offer for Spring Grove by more than 10p a share and 20p a share more than that offered by Pritchard.

The stock market has taken a cautious view of the situation by pegging the share prices of those involved well below the offer terms of the different bids.

## Cope seeks ruling on Hawley offer

By Our Financial Staff

The board of Cope Allman International, the packaging and leisure group, yesterday expressed its concern over the Takeover Panel ruling which allowed Hawley Group to make a tender offer for shares in Cope Allman to take it to 29 per cent.

Mr Louis Manson, chairman of Cope Allman, said that he had asked the panel to make a ruling on the implications of its decision.

The Cope Allman board fears that Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group and Mr David Wickins, chairman of British Car Auctions, with a 13.6 per cent stake in Cope, could win control of the company without making a full bid.

The Takeover Panel says that it has been given firm assurances that Mr Ashcroft and Mr Wickins are not acting together. However, Mr Manson said: "We have been

to see the panel this afternoon".

"We wish to establish that they cannot obtain control without making a full bid".

In a further attempt to thwart any takeover attempt, Cope told shareholders that its results for the year to July 2, will show that the profit before tax and extraordinary items in the second half of the year was substantially in advance of the previous forecast of £2.6m.

## New oil well boosts hopes in Australia

Melbourne (Reuters) - The Jabiru One, a well about 300 kilometres off the north-west tip of Australia, could hold more than 100 million barrels and could join Bass Strait and Cooper Basin as an important oil-producing region, analysts said yesterday.

Broken Hill Proprietary Company said a wireline formation in the well recovered 2,600 cubic centimetres (cc) of oil, 800cc of water and 7.8 cubic feet of gas from a depth of 1,602 metres.

A Sydney-based oil analyst said that oil quality in Jabiru was superior to the Bass Strait fields "Jabiru has a minimum of 100 million barrels but has the potential to exceed 200 million barrels", he said.

Mr Stuart McKibbin, of Melbourne broker, C. Goode and Co, said: "The sands are absolutely fantastic. It has textbook oil reserves like the Middle East and North Sea".

He added that the oil could be recovered with the latest technology, though it was far offshore and in 119 metres.

## Airline shooting lifts US defence shares

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks moved higher in early trading yesterday as investors prepared for the long Labour Day holiday weekend and waited for the government's latest money supply figures.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was up 6 at 1,212, with a broad list of gains.

Advancing issues led declines by a 7-to-4 margin.

Mr Newton Zinder, first vice-president at E F Hutton & Co, said: "The market shows a positive tone. The session just before the Labour Day holiday has been an up day in 75 per cent of the years since the start of the century. But it is usually a light volume day".

Mr Sidney Lurie, executive vice-president at Josephthal said: "The international situation - the Korean plane attack and the fighting in Lebanon are both drawing attention to the fact that common stocks in the United States are the most undervalued assets in the world. And investors don't need the exotic things to

## Judges and lawyers to settle trade disputes

Arabs welcome arbitration panel

By John Lawless

Sir Richard Beaumont, formerly the British ambassador in Morocco, Iraq and Egypt, will shortly name a dozen judges and lawyers to arbitrate in trade disputes between Britain and the Arab world.

The panel will be drawn equally from Britain and the Arab countries, and will be mirrored by institutions in eight other European countries.

Sir Richard, who became the first non-Arab chairman of the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce three years ago, said: "Although the arbitration system has theoretically been in place since January having been called for at a meeting between the Arab League and Joint Arab-Foreign Chambers in Tunis in June 1981, we have only now reached the point where we are going to name the panel members."

"Two will be elected to a higher board in Paris, where there will be a secretariat and registry, which will hold a pool of 1,000 lawyers and international trade specialists to act as arbitrators."

"The arbitration service will resolve disputes across the whole range of commercial contracts,

Switzerland will work along lines of arbitration established by the Franco-Arab Chamber seven years ago. Sir Richard recently briefed New York and Chicago chambers about how they can set up an American equivalent.

"Trade relations are by no means scotching with rows," he stressed. "But given the size of business today, a clearly defined conciliation and arbitration service is sensible for all concerned."

The effect of falling oil revenues could be to increase he need.

European companies will welcome the move. They have become increasingly concerned that multi-million pound performance bonds, payable on demand, give a one-sided advantage to customers. A three-man team will include an engineer when disputes are technical.

Arab countries have been unhappy about the high costs of previous arbitration, although the new panels have to settle on the rates they will charge.

Other bodies choose arbitrators with less concern for nationality, and Arabs sometimes feel uncomfortable when a Latin American or Far Eastern lawyer is appointed as mediator.

Beaumont: 'taking on a range of disputes'

although I believe that it may be more used by the private sector than by governments."

Its rulings will be legally enforceable only when recognition of the panel is inserted as a clause in contracts, which is to be strongly recommended to chamber members both in Europe and Arab countries, or when members give a written undertaking to abide by its findings in the event of a subsequent dispute.

Panel members will be set up in Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Italy, Portugal, Greece and

## City Editor's Comment

# Why the Bank was busy doing nothing

The figures for the change in Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves during August are not, to be frank, terribly exciting. For the record, they rose by just \$69m (£44.8) to just under \$18,000m (£11,688m) and after netting out new public sector borrowing and repayments, the rise is a nugatory \$28m (£18m). Yet that unexciting figure should be a cause for some modest satisfaction - and not only at the Bank of England.

What it means is that the Bank failed to support the pound when all about us in Europe were piling in their reserves to no good effect.

Indeed the pound, although it fell 2½ cents against the dollar over the month, proved one of the world's most stable currencies. Oil, which in the past has alternately boosted and undermined sterling, is a balanced market and, since it is denominated in dollars, provided ballast for the pound. Instead the heat has switched to the dollar/Deutschmark rate, and hence the other European currencies as well.

Our exports to the United States are doing well, partly no doubt because of the favourable exchange rate, but mainly because of the rapid recovery of the American economy. By contrast, exports to sluggish Europe and cash-starved developing countries have been poor.

But, as Wednesday's revision of the trade figures showed, invisible exports have really been making the going. This is surely no accident. Banks, insurance and all those other financial services have been prospering under more stable domestic monetary conditions and despite the traumas of bad debts, these successful businesses have been expanding their exports from strength.

We should build on that strength by policies of stability rather than those that may look good when you fiddle about with the economic models.

## US deal for United Newspapers

By Andrew Cornelius

United Newspapers  
Half-year/30.8.83  
Pretax profit £4.5m (£3.3m)  
Statutory earnings 12.7p (8.4p)  
Turnover £53.2m (£47.1m)  
Net interest/dividend 5p (4.5p)  
Share price 248p down 27p Yield 0.72%  
Dividend payable 3.11.83

United Newspapers, publishers of Punch, the Yorkshire Post, and 60 other newspapers and magazines, announced yesterday a £39m deal to acquire Galla Publications Inc in New York, which publishes 15 national business and trade magazines.

The acquisition will be funded by a £29.5m fully underwritten rights issue of 14,728,956 ordinary shares on a two for three basis at 210p a share. Galla was founded by Larry and Milton Gralla, brothers, in 1955 and publishes magazines such as *Bank Systems & Equipment* and *Health Care Systems* in the United States.

The Gralla business has grown by 20 per cent a year since it was founded and will continue to be run by the existing management team.

Gralla is the third US acquisition by United within a year. Last September it bought PR Newswire from Western Union Corp, for \$9.5m and in July bought Mediawire Corp in Philadelphia.

United made pretax profits of £4.5m, up by 67 per cent on the same stage last year, on a turnover of £53.2m, up by 12 per cent.

The improved profits stem from a first time contribution from PR Newswire and the cost savings from the closure of the Doncaster Evening Post.

## Profit-taking hits dollar

By Our Financial Staff

Soviet bankers shunned the foreign exchange markets yesterday where trade was quiet and the dollar eased back from initial high levels on profit taking.

Dealers said the bankers, normally quite active in the market, were noticeably absent yesterday.

The South Korean Airline incident caused the dollar to rise in overseas trading, but the reaction subsided in European markets, pending further details.

Interest switched to the forecast of US money supply figures. The dollar was quoted at 2.6995 against the Mark and closed 1.4955 against Sterling.

Meanwhile in the London stock market the *Financial Times* index of 30 top shares closed off its worst for the day. At 3pm the index showed signs of dropping through the 700 level, but it rallied on late buying. It ended down 2.8 points at 705.8.

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The Capital Fund, for which new investors are now invited, shows an even more impressive growth rate since its launch in 1980.

**CAPITAL FUND - UP 31.02% p.a.**

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Daily Telegraph, April 2nd 1983

Investment Period	Total net investment Lump sum or per annum	Tax Exempt Bond at 12.5%	Tax Exempt Bond at 20%	Building Society at 9%	Ordinary Endowment	'With Profits' Endowment	Index-linked Bond at 4.18%
10 years	*£1,725 or £2,261	+£4,355	+£6,487	£4,084	£3,811	£5,022	£2,598
15 years	*£1,725 or £2,261	+£7,848	+£16,166	£6,283	£5,434	£7,209	£3,188
20 years	*£1,725 or £2,261	+£14,142	+£40,227	£9,668	£7,762	£10,350	£3,913

\*Subject to a small amount of additional tax for higher rate taxpayers investing a single premium. For comparison, figures based on similar lump sum investments are calculated on interest and inflation rates current at August 1st 1983.

The Family Society for exempt bond assumes lower rates of growth at 12.5% and 20% p.a. than the actual rates achieved since inception in May 1978. It should be noted that unit prices can fall as well as rise and that the figures shown are not guaranteed. Illustrations include all charges.

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Building Society One Year Term Share*	10.36%	7.25%
Immediate Income Plan	12.81%	11.08%

\*Current rate offered by leading banks and building societies.

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Lump sum amount available for investment £ \_\_\_\_\_  
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## PAYE

### Counting the cost of confusion over a couple's joint income

Pay As You Earn and then pay again. That is the nasty shock that comes to one sixth of income tax payers on PAYE.

Mr and Mrs McLaren of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, were horrified by a demand for nearly £500. The form detailing their tax affairs for 1981/82, which accompanied the demand, was unclear about why the McLaren's were liable for the tax.

Mrs McLaren, who teaches English at a girls' independent school, asks: "Why are the income tax authorities not obliged to enclose an explanation as to how the underpayment has arisen? We declare our salaries honestly, have no hidden assets and humbly accept the rating given to us each year."

The McLaren's were also peeved because they had discovered that their application for separate taxation was too late. The option of separate taxation closes on April 5 in the year after the year under review. For example, this year was the cut-off for the tax year 1981/82.

The Inland Revenue, on the other hand, is allowed six years to

settle tax assessments except in cases of fraud or negligence when there is no time limit.

If the McLaren's had been allowed separate taxation they would have been able to cut their tax bill by about £250.

The root of the McLaren's problem was that singly their salaries were liable only to basic rate tax, but added together their income made them liable for higher rates of tax.

Mr McLaren, an English teacher at Warwick University, earned £12,062 in 1981/82, but after personal allowances and mortgage relief his taxable income was below the £11,250 cut-off for basic rate tax. Mrs McLaren earned £7,582.

But their joint income of £19,644 minus £4,560 allowances left them with £15,084 of taxable income which takes them from 30 per cent basic rate income tax, through 40 per cent to 45 per cent at the margin.

The Revenue, to rub salt in the wound, has the power to levy an 8 per cent rate of interest on outstanding money. A Revenue spokesman says: "The Revenue

has got to see that the tax is paid. If there is absolute inability to pay, the collectors have got to come to some sort of arrangement."

The "Notice of Assessment and Statement of Tax Unpaid or Overpaid" form which sets it all out can be a bit of a puzzle even to those quite familiar with taxation. Although all the relevant figures are tabulated the discrepancy between the PAYE assessment and the final assessment is not set out.

"The forms are constantly being looked at," the Revenue spokesman says. "We are always trying to find ways of making the forms less confusing. They are as simple — or non-complicated — as they can be, given the complication of the tax system," he says.

But as Mrs McLaren says: "If you do not understand how you have managed to owe back tax when tax is deducted at source under PAYE, you are hardly likely to grasp the relevance of the few cryptic figures on an Inland Revenue assessment for under payment of tax."

Vivienne Goldsmith

## FAMILY MONEY MARKET

**Banks**  
Current account — no interest paid.  
Deposit accounts: Midland, Barclays, Lloyds, Natwest 6 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. Lloyds extra interest 9½ per cent. Monthly income account Natwest 9½ per cent. Fixed term deposits £2,500-£25,000 — 1, 3 and 6 months 8½ per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

**National Savings Income Bond**  
Min investment £2,000 — max. £20,000. Interest — 11 per cent increasing to 11½ per cent from 4 Sept variable at six weeks notice — paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 or 6 months notice — check penalties.

**National Savings 2nd Index-linked certificates**  
Maximum investment £10,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Supplement of 0.2 per cent per month up to October 1983 paid to new investors; existing holders receive a 2.4 per cent supplement between October 1982 and October 1983 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Cash value of £100 Retirement Issue certificates purchased in August 1978, £173.73 including 4 per cent bonus.

**Guaranteed Income Bonds**  
Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity. 2 & 3 years Canterbury Life 8.5 per cent min investment £1,000.3 years min life 8.5 per cent 4 years General portfolio 9-11.5 per cent, min investment £1,000. 5 years Canterbury Life 9 per cent, min investment £1,000.

**Local authority yearling bonds** 12-month fixed rate investments, interest 10½ per cent basic rate tax deducted (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

**Local authority town hall bonds**  
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 1 year Kingston upon Hull 10½ per cent. 2-4 years Harnham, Bath 10½ per cent. 5 years Kingston upon Hull 11½ per cent. 6-9 years Telford 11½ per cent. 10 years Worthing 11 per cent. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-630 7401, after 3 pm). See also on Prestel no 24808.

**Building societies**  
Ordinary share accounts — 7.25 per cent. Term shares — 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes — 1.25 per cent over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

**Foreign currency deposits**  
Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Int. Services 0481 26741, seven days notice is required for withdrawal and no charge is made for switching currencies.

**US dollar** 8.88 per cent  
**Yen** 8.55 per cent  
**£ Mark** 4.15 per cent  
**French Franc** 11.47 per cent  
**Swiss Franc** 8.50 per cent

July RPI: 336.5 (The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month.)



Mr Roger Lewis, Treasurer of the London Taxi Drivers Association Credit Union, discusses loan arrangements with cabbie, Mr David Smith.

## Credit unions

### Cabbies fare well with instant loans

No fuss, instant loans are what everyone wants. This is the facility available to London taxi drivers who join the credit union run by the Licensed Taxi Drivers' Association (LTDA).

The LTDA union is now probably the biggest of the credit unions which started after the passing of the 1979 Credit Union Act. Popular overseas, particularly in Canada and the United States, where reportedly up to a third of the population belongs to one, they are simple savings and loan organizations, owned and run by their members along the lines of a building society.

Many of the fledgling credit unions in Britain have hit problems with bad debts and poor management. We wrote several weeks ago how several have been told to hold everything until they get themselves sorted out.

The LTDA union, however, seems to have the right combination of efficient management and coherent membership to achieve success.

Now 1,200 cabbies are using the union instead of a bank, attracted by simple withdrawals, easily arranged loans and an interest rate, paid annually as a dividend, which is presently 6 per cent.

Loans are restricted under the Act to a maximum of £2,000 on which the union charges interest of one per cent a month on the balance outstanding. Usually it allows borrowing of up to twice the amount saved but smaller amounts can be raised above this ratio.

Mr Roger Lewis, the treasurer of the LTDA union says he has only two problem borrowers on

his books at the moment which is not bad going on loans outstanding of £220,000. "And I've got a field worker after them," he said.

Mr Lewis aged 40, is a big fan of the credit union idea, which he got from a magazine article on the very big operation run by the League of Mutual Taxi Owners in New York which has been going since 1934 and has US\$15m: out on loan.

He runs the union virtually single handed from the LTDA's rather scruffy offices near Westbourne Park. This is also the base of his loans committee, all of whom work for the Association, know their members well and are in regular touch with them.

"This is why it works. If we don't know a chap who wants a loan we ask for a guarantor who'll be another member that we do know," says Mr Lewis. The other important thing is "they know that to knock the union is to knock their own business. To be a cab proprietor you've got to be 100 per cent kosher". A bad payer could find problems when it comes to renewing his cabbie's badge.

For cab drivers the ready availability of loans is very important. "If they need money, most working guys want it now, not next week", David Smith, a cabbie aged 50, points out. He has been paying, with his partner, a regular £80 per month into the Union since it started.

Their main aim is to have the cash available for running repairs and regular overhauls on their cab. Days spent waiting for the cash for such purposes can, he points out, mean days out of work for the driver with a garaged vehicle.

The yearly overhaul costs £150 or more and Mr Smith also reckons to renew his cab every two to three years which means around £2,000 to find after selling the old one.

He used to put a regular amount away in a bank current account. "Then I saw the light. This is a much better deal — you don't get any interest at the bank for a start," he said.

He doubts whether he would have got a loan from his bank either — he never needed one — but has borrowed £500 from the union without any problem.

The purpose of the union is to provide for savers like Mr Smith, but many members borrow for other purposes like holidays, furnishings and the big household bills that can crop up in the lean winter season.

The maximum interest which credit unions are allowed to pay under the Act is 8 per cent but Mr Lewis decided to start cautiously to ensure cover for running costs, particularly getting the operation computerised, which he regards as a key feature of its success.

"People running a union on a voluntary basis have to do a lot of paper work which is a very boring, very time consuming chore and this is a problem for some of them," he said.

He uses a system run by the Credit Union League, for 25 pence per member allows him to send figures to the computer twice a month to keep his own accounting up to date, and provides members with a quarterly statement.

Susan Bevan

# UK and US stock markets are reflecting economic recovery prospects

# Invest now for future growth

## and at a 2% discount in two outstanding Schroder growth funds.

**The recovery has begun**  
There is now firm evidence on both sides of the Atlantic that the western economies are moving out of recession and back into growth.

The indications include rising corporate profits, fuller manufacturers' order books, increased export orders, a reversal of the decline in GNP and more stable interest rates. All of these factors have greatly increased confidence — in itself an important element in the recovery trend, and are reflected in both the FT All Share Index and the Dow Jones Industrial.

Source: Investors Chronicle Aug. 26, 1983

**Enhanced equity prospects**  
The return to economic health in Britain and the United States has important implications for shares. Those of the more substantial Blue Chip companies and those in the vanguard of the new technologies have already seen the beginnings of a favourable re-rating. Meanwhile, the attractions of more traditional

manufacturing, retail and service industries are being considered anew in the light of lower interest rates and increased business activity. A climate of increased confidence is directing a sizeable flow of institutional cash in the direction of equities.

**We believe this present climate represents an opportunity to invest for capital growth.**

**The best way to invest**  
For most private investors there is no better way to invest in equities than through unit trusts, providing as they do considerable advantages in management, taxation and administration.

Today, with more than £4,000,000,000 under management, Schroders can justifiably claim to be one of Britain's leading fund managers; investment research and management offices are situated in many of the world's financial centres including, of course, New York and London.

Schroder Unit Trusts have been distinguished over many years by their excellent investment performance in the major market sectors.

**We recommend two Schroder funds well placed to benefit from the recovery of the British and American economies.**

The primary aim of the fund is capital growth through a balanced portfolio of quality investments. The fund invests substantially in the U.K. Hence greater consideration can be given to income and to regular income growth than is possible with most overseas orientated growth funds. Over the last ten years the income has more than tripled.

**Schroder American Fund**  
Launched in February 1981 at a unit price of 50p, the fund has satisfactorily met its capital growth objectives. The 115% growth achieved over this period compares favourably with an 81% increase in the Standard and Poors Index.

Funds are mainly invested in growth stocks and sectors of the US and Canadian markets, currently in the ratio 97%:3%. Our investment strategy is to blend a carefully researched portfolio of growth stocks in such areas as Technology, Telecommunications, Health Care and Leisure with substantial Blue Chip companies as well as in such sectors as Oil and Gas, which may be temporarily out of favour.

**We believe that such a portfolio will benefit particularly well from the reassessment of market ratings which the recovery should generate.**

**A significant discount**  
For a limited period only, until 30th September 1983, Schroders are offering a 2% discount on the unit price of these two funds, adding to the existing attractions of market potential, quality portfolios and performance records.

**2% Discount until September 30th 1983**

To: Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Enterprise House, Isambard Brunel Road, Portsmouth PO1 2AW.  
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I wish to invest (minimum £500) £ \_\_\_\_\_ in the Schroder American Fund at a 2% discount on the ruling unit offer price.  
Please allocate Income/Accumulation units (delete as applicable).

I wish to invest (minimum £500) £ \_\_\_\_\_ in the Schroder General Fund at a 2% discount on the ruling unit offer price.  
Please allocate Income/Accumulation units (delete as applicable).

I would like more information on the Schroder Share Exchange Scheme ☐ Financial Planning Service ☐

Surname \_\_\_\_\_ First Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(Block letters please) (in full)  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
(in case of joint holding all must sign)

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هكذا من رايهم



## ● Friendly societies

## Not so content

One in four of all householders have no insurance for their house contents, according to the British Insurance Association, which has just published its free leaflet, a *Guide to Home Contents Insurance*.

It is said to think that some people will be unable to replace possessions that are damaged or lost through fire, flood or theft when they could have been protected against these events and many others by arranging adequate home contents insurance, a BIA spokesman commented.

Copies of the leaflet are available from Department H, British Insurance Association, Alderman House, Queen Street, London EC4M 7TU. A stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed.

## Term share chaos

The flood of building society term shares on offer is creating confusion among investors. Best buys are not the offerings of the big five societies - go for the smaller ones like Greenwich, which is paying 9.25 per cent basic rate tax paid, compared with 9.0 per cent from most other societies. Greenwich also pays interest half-yearly as opposed to annually and if this is reinvested, the compounded return works out at 9.46 per cent. Minimum investment is £1,000.

Hemsl Hempstead Building Society is also paying 9.25 per cent, interest compounded annually with a minimum investment of £1,000. Town and Country Building Society has a low minimum investment of £500 and compounds interest half-yearly, giving an annual return of 9.2 per cent.

## Pension problems

Paying premiums to a self-employed pension policy when you are sick and unable to work can be a problem. Clerical Medical and General has introduced a waiver of premium during periods of incapacity on its policy which ensures

that all pension and death-before-retirement benefits under the contract are paid as if the premiums had been received to full.

The waiver does not come into effect until the policyholder has been sick for at least six months, but continues until incapacity ceases, or until death or retirement.

The cost of this benefit varies according to age and occupation, but between 0.25 per cent and 4 per cent of premium for what is described as "non-hazardous" occupations.

## Family favourite

There are substantial personal tax benefits in making careful use of the new provisions which allow a private company to buy back its own shares, say Dearden Farrow the accountants, in their latest booklet *Getting Your Own Back*.

The situation may arise where one shareholder wishes to sell shares but the others cannot afford to buy them; the booklet says. Under the old rules this meant that shares might pass outside the family or an unwilling shareholder could be locked into the company.

The Inland Revenue will now give clearance to a company purchasing its own shares in such circumstances if it is shown that the transaction is solely or mainly for the benefit of the company's shareholders. There are, however, several restrictions to ensure that the transaction is not used as a vehicle for tax avoidance, the booklet says.

Copies of *Getting Your Own Back* are available from Dearden Farrow, 1 Serjeant's Inn, London EC4Y 1JD.

## Growth portfolio

Investment adviser Mr Peter Hargreaves is recommending four unit trusts for investors needing capital growth and some income. The portfolio comprises Schroder Income, Henderson Income and Growth, Mercury Income and Growth, and S. & P. Smaller Companies Income. The estimated yield is about 5 per cent.

## FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

## Bailiff proposals

Proposals to cut the number of bailiffs and the reporting of small judgments in the county courts will not save any public expenditure, and will, if accepted, raise prices, according to the Institute of Credit Management.

Claims by the Lord Chancellor's Department that cutting bailiffs by 30 per cent to around 700 will save money are completely unfounded, says the ICM. "We think lenders pay for the bailiffs' work and we understand that good service costs money. We are happy to pay a reasonable amount for the job to be done," Mr Paul Mudge, chairman of the ICM, said.

Proposals to raise the level at which the courts report unpaid judgments from £10 to £50 is criticized by the ICM, which says that the higher level will lead to tougher credit policies and higher costs for credit in the High Street.

## Shares out

Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society, which effectively broke the building societies' cartel when it introduced its Cheltenham Gold account, is not issuing the new two-year term shares.

"I cannot believe that investors really want to tie up their money for two years or to give three months' notice and lose a quarter of a year's interest to get their own money back again," Mr Andrew Longhurst, managing director of Cheltenham & Gloucester, said.

The cost to investors of early withdrawal is too often played down in advertising. As an example, an investment of £5,000 withdrawn after one year would lose £113 of the £450 interest earned.

The Cheltenham Gold account, which Mr Longhurst sees as a more attractive investment vehicle, pays 8.25 per cent net of basic rate tax on investments of £1,000 or more with no penalties on withdrawal.

## Extended range

Increase Legal and General are extending the range of unit trusts with the launch of a new International Managed Trust investing in a selection of international securities. L. and G. already runs equity and gilt trusts. Minimum investment in the new fund will be £1,000.



● Duhamet, ridden by Carol Baker, is the key mare whose head graces the proposal forms for both selective horse and horse-plus insurance from Norwich Union.

## Courses for horses

Package insurance is fine in most cases, but there are still situations where flexibility is needed. Insuring horses is a tricky business, and Norwich Union has just introduced a policy which gives owners the ability to choose the type of cover required. Called Selective Horse Insurance, it provides cover for vets' fees as an optional extra.

Vets' fees form by far the most numerous category of claims under horse policies and cost more in total than claims for death or permanent loss of use, Norwich Union says. Up to £500 worth of vets' fees (with the policyholder bearing the first £25 of each claim) costs £15 per horse, death cover for a £1,000 hack works out at £35 or £212.50 for a £5,000 showjumper.

## Maximum interest

A maximum interest bond from Chase de Vere, the investment advisers, pays a guaranteed 2.1 points over the Building Societies Association ordinary share rate of 7.25 per cent, giving a return of 9.35 per cent, basic rate tax paid, over a two-year term.

The differential over the BSA recommended rate is guaranteed but, of course, if building society rates go up or down, the return from the bond will move in line. Money is invested in City of Westminster Assurance - a United Kingdom based insurance company - which gives investors full protection under the Policyholders Protection Act. Minimum investment is £2,500 with a £30,000 maximum.

## Esher's high return

Investors looking for the best return from a building society should try Esher Insurance Services, a registered insurance broker which provides the in-house mortgage service for Mann & Co. estate agents.

Esher is offering return of 9.5 per cent basic rate tax paid on building society investments of only a year.

Mr Jeremy Agnew, the chairman, explains that the money is invested with smaller societies which pay 8.5 per cent on their ordinary account money and Esher rebates its commission of 1 per cent to the investor, provided the money is left in the account for a minimum of 12 months. Esher Insurance Services, 70 High Street, Esher, Tel: Esher 670731.

## Unit trust launch

A new unit trust from the Crown stable was launched yesterday. Crown New Growth Trust aims to maximize capital growth through investment in the United States market and will have an initial starting yield of 1.47 per cent.

Crown also runs a Growth Trust and High Income Trust.

## Guaranteed offer

If you are prepared to tie up your savings for 10 years, Providence Capital is offering a guaranteed return of 9 per cent, net of basic rate tax. Investments are returned in full at the end of 10 years. The bond is available to anyone between the ages of 18 and 85. Minimum investment is £2,500 and income is paid annually, but for investments of £5,000 or more, you can opt to take the income half-yearly.

The full amount of the original investment is refunded if the investor dies before the ten-year period.

## Henderson wins

Top performing unit trust group in each year over one to seven in Henderson Administration, according to figures published by *Planned Savings* magazine. The figures average the performance of all trusts in the leading 15 group.

## Free money offer

Child savers are the newest target of the banks and Barclays is promoting its scheme in a big way. In a link with Procter and Gamble, the household products manufacturer, Barclays is offering up to five "savings" vouchers, worth £1 each, to children who collect "proof of purchases" labels from Procter and Gamble products and open a Supersavers account with Barclays.

For each "proof of purchase" label from Ariel, Ariel Automatic, Fairy Liquid, Lendol and Crest toothpaste, the child must deposit £1 in the Supersaver account and the bank will then match it, pound for pound, up to a maximum of £5. The free money and matching deposit must stay in the account for a minimum of six months. If it is withdrawn, the child receives only his own deposit. Interest on the account is the same as for seven-day deposits, 8 per cent. This does not compare with Lloyds, which pays 8 per cent on its children's savings account.

## Fires, flat tyres and damned statistics

One house in every 28 was a target for criminals last year; a house is broken into every 90 seconds; one in 30 homeowners suffers fire damage each year and a fire occurs every two minutes in Britain. These sobering statistics come from General Accident as part of its campaign to persuade homeowners to obtain adequate cover.

"Last year, according to the British Insurance Association, household burglary cost insurers a staggering £137.9m. General Accident says: "In 1982, our own theft claims from private houses cost us £17m - up 30 per cent from £13m in 1981."

Motorists seem just as vulnerable. "If present trends continue, two out of every nine General Accident motor policyholders will make a claim in 1983, compared with two out of every 11 in 1981." A surprising 1.5 million motorists have no insurance and are driving illegally.

Road Federation figures reveal that the average cost of a fatal accident increased to £149,200 in the six years to 1981 - up 72 per cent. Estimates of the cost of these accidents in 1981 were: lost out-pat, £660m; police and administration, £110m; medical and ambulance, £68m; damage to property £820m.

The Department of Transport says: "over 13.5 million cars are subject to compulsory annual Ministry of Transport testing. Of the 5 million which fail, about one fifth are failing because of defective brakes." Faulty steering accounts for 16.6 per cent of failures, lights, 13.46 per cent and dangerous tyres, 5.7 per cent.

## School fees

## A choice between private education and cash lump sum

Which would you rather have had, a public school education or £100,000 when you left school? Given this choice most children would undoubtedly choose money and it is difficult to argue that a public school education would give a child a better start in life than £100,000 in cash.

Yet that is the sum that parents now educating children privately could provide for their offspring if they were to invest the money they would otherwise spend on school fees.

Fees will probably work out at an average of £3,000 a year for five years at a prep school and an average of £5,000 a year for five years at a public school at today's prices. M & G, the investment group, calculates that if these sums were invested in a range of its funds, producing a modest 7.5 per cent annually over 10 years this would produce a cash-in value of £56,369. If the return is an average of 12.5 per cent a year the figure rises to £71,908. If the return is an average of 15 per cent a year the figure rises to £71,908.

But even more impressive, a parent who actually took this course 10 years ago and invested, on a quarterly basis, £3,000 annually for five years and £5,000 annually for five years in M&G's Second General Fund would be able to hand an offspring currently leaving school £105,182 cash. This is equivalent to an annual return of 20.2 per cent. Admittedly, school fees 10

## Cost of School Uniform

1 pleated skirt	27.75
5 blouses at £12.40	62.00
1 blazer	28.25
2 V-necked sweaters at £10.70	21.40
1 games skirt	7.75
1 overcoat	88.70
8 pairs socks at £2.25	14.10
1 pair lace up shoes	14.95
1 pair sandals	10.75
1 pair gym shoes	4.75
1 school hat	0.75
1 tie	0.45
8 pairs school knickers	41.45
Shoe bags, laundry bags, sundries	25.00
<b>Total £208.25</b>	

years ago would not have been so high - but these are sobering figures. Presumably the motivation of most parents in educating their children privately is to ensure that they will get a good start and be capable of earning a living. With £100,000 behind a child at age 16, the number of O and A levels obtained tends to fade into insignificance in earning terms.

Yet the popularity of private education shows no sign of waning. "The number of parents dissatisfied with the public system is increasing," reports Miss Charlotte Mitchell, a director of Truman & Knighley, the educational consultants.

Fees for day-pupils at a prep school like Westminster Under

School work out at £635 a term - £1,905 a year - and the waiting list is long.

"London day-schools are particularly heavily oversubscribed," says Miss Mitchell. How do parents afford this sort of outlay? There are still a surprising number of people who do pay school fees out of income," she says.

Basic fees are only part of the story. "Extras are not much of a problem for day-pupils but they can mount up for boarders. But I do think schools are being much more realistic about uniform these days," says Miss Mitchell.

C. Howard, a school fees specialist, reports booming business in investment advice for parents.

"The trouble is that most parents leave things until it is too late," says Mr Gilbert McNeil Moss of Howard.

Despite the mystery which surrounds these plans, most schemes are a combination of standard insurance policies. "The average person who comes to us has only £4,000 to £5,000 in capital to invest, but if they come early enough, we can help," says Mr McNeil Moss.

What fees could be provided out of an investment of £10,000 now, with fees starting in five years' time? Mr McNeil Moss calculates that a total of £20,980 in fees, starting in September 1988 and running through to July 1993 would be a reasonable assumption. He recommends a mixture of a conventional with-profit endowment policy, a unit-linked plan and an insurance-linked building society investment.

"For the with-profits policy we would use Scottish Provident because it gives a guaranteed cash value after five years. The major part of the investment in Life's unit-linked maximum investment plan with the balance in Zurich Life's building society-linked policy," he says.

Lorna Bourke

Investments in friendly societies are very tax efficient. Tax relief at the 15 per cent life assurance rate is allowed on the premiums paid, and the friendly society itself, like a pension fund, is a tax-free fund. Your investment should roll up rather faster than with a conventional, tax-paying, insurance company fund.

Family Assurance has gone one better in the up with Norwich Union which gives you the opportunity of funding annual

## Tax-efficient savings for those who can wait

premiums on a family assurance scheme from a lump sum investment with Norwich Union. A lump sum investment of £1,775 is enough to fund the 10 annual premiums of £226.10 (£2,261 over the full term) for a family bond. Based on a fairly modest projected growth rate for the family bond of

12 per cent a year, the initial lump sum investment would be worth £4,426 at the end of the 10-year.

The first annual premium on the policy is taken directly from the policyholder's lump-sum investment and the balance is used to buy a temporary annuity from

Norwich Union which will pay out an annual sum sufficient to meet the remaining premiums under the family assurance policy. The return on the annuity is a net 6.6 per cent.

Anyone contemplating an investment must bear in mind that friendly society investments are for a minimum of 10 years. If you want to cash in before that, the society is not allowed to pay out any more than the value of your premiums already paid.

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Oppenheimer: 298% growth in two years.

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The American Growth Trust is a unit trust managed by Oppenheimer & Co. on Wall Street. It invests in a diversified portfolio of American equities. Over the last two years, it has achieved a 298% growth in value. This is a remarkable performance, especially when compared to other major US stock indices. The fund's success is a testament to the skill and expertise of the Oppenheimer & Co. management team.

For more information, contact Oppenheimer & Co. in London. Tel: 01-479 0000.

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ILLUSTRATION COMPARES % CHANGE OF A INVESTMENT OVER 2 YEARS TO 15 JANUARY 1983 OFFER TO OPEN WITH INCOME INVESTED. SOURCE: MONEY MANAGEMENT, OPPENHEIMER.

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Managers: Oppenheimer Trust Management Ltd, Mercantile House, 66 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6AP. Registered in England No: 1400151.

Trustee: Lloyds Bank Plc. The Trust Deed may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Trust or the Managers.

NOTE: This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

The Trust Deed contains provisions for the Managers to take power to write or purchase traded call options on behalf of the Trust at a future date. There is no present intention to use this facility.

## Pensions

## An individual touch 'could pay'

A return to money-purchase type pensions - as opposed to final salary types - is advocated by Mr Walter Goldsmith, director-general of the Institute of Directors. He suggests that company pension funds should allow the value of each individual's investment to be evaluated. In an insurance publication, Mr. Goldsmith says: "Companies often despair of the degree to which employees fail to take into account the value of non-pay benefits. If the pension benefit were expressed as capital of each

individual, it would undoubtedly have a useful impact on employees' attitudes in the annual pay round as workers saw their pension grow."

Mr Goldsmith would also like employees to be given the right to make additional voluntary contributions to their pension fund. At present, only certain employees have this right.

On leaving a company, employees should be entitled to the full value of their units and be offered three options. Mr Goldsmith suggests. The funds could

be transferred to new employers' pension funds, be paid into the employee's own personal pension portfolio, or used to capitalize a new business.

"The political advantages of these proposals are clear. While dealing with the problems of the early leaver, a nation of capitalists would be unleashed on a massive scale. A wider interest in the success of industry and commerce would be identified. In particular, any Socialist plans to take control of pension funds would receive short shrift from 1.5 million owners," Mr Goldsmith says.

Back to school - Stuart Keane tries on his new Washington Dames School blazer in D.H. Evans's



























